Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

HON. Seth H. Yocum voted for Hendrick B. Wright for Speaker.

TILDEN has a new organ in Chicago, and its name is the *Morning Herald*. Matters are gradually getting hot.

GOV. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, wears blue jeans all the year round, and this, it is said, is his chief element of greatness.

THE country will not be suprised to hear of the repeal of the Constitutional amendments, now that both Houses are Democratic.

RANDALL'S majority for Speaker was only five. It is hard to tell whether Blackburn or Wallace was most soundly threshed.

SENATOR Don Cameron is going to build himself a house at Washington, which looks as if he intends living there for some time.

SEVERAL prominent Philadelphians are arranging for a grand reception to be given to General Grant, on his return to this country.

RANDALL doesn't seem much disturbed because there is a Senator named Wallace, who hails from the pineries of central Pennsylvania.

THE Forty-Sixth Congress is Democratic. First one in twenty years. Whoop-la! 'Melican man all right now.—*Watchman.*

True as gospel; particularly as regards the southern brigadiers!

MR. STENGER, the northern candidate for Secretary of the Senate, received *one* vote. Uncle Jake Zeigler, of the Butler *Herald*, didn't have even the shadow of a chance!

ON THE very day—last Wednesday—that Aleck McClure, of the *Times*, was married his paper contained an editorial headed, "mending broken hearts." The shoe fit, and we suppose his'n was patched up.

THE friends of Mr. Tilden say that if that gentleman is not nominated for President by the Democrats, Mr. Tilden will see to it that the Democrats do not carry New York. If this report be true, we are for "any man to beat Tilden" for the nomination.

HARTRANFT! accept it? He'd take anything.—*Lancaster Intell.* Yes; he even took the bridge from your grey-backed friends at Antietam.—*Norr. Herald.* And to his shame be it spoken, he even took the life of that poor innocent old lady, Mrs. Surratt.—*Watchman.*

"Innocent," we suppose, because she helped assassinate President Lincoln. That's innocence in the eyes of the *Watchman*, as it never did care much about "Old Abe."

IN THE nomination of officers by the Democratic caucus for the United States Senate last Thursday, the ultra Southern men were triumphant, and got everything that was important. The Southern brigadiers notified their Northern brethren that they did not intend, hereafter, to be cheated out of what, in their opinion is right. That's just what matters are coming to. The Senate of the United States officered by confederates within twenty years after they left it to "squash this country." Hot times, coming, folks!

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial* is of the opinion that the obliteration of the Greenbackers in Congress is a lesson to the pretentious few, who, knowing nothing of politics, assume to be the arbiters of the country's destiny. The thirteen Greenbackers with the grandiloquent spirit of their party developed, started out to control the organization of Congress. The Democrats soon saw that they did not need them, and the Republicans that they could do them no good. Hence both parties ignore the Greenbackers, who did not seem to understand the situation at all. As a result they voted for Hendrick B. Wright, and sunk into obscurity. It would have been far better for them to have followed original party predilections.

The Riot Losses.

The papers all over the State are discussing the question as to whether the bill now before the Legislature making the State liable for the losses occasioned by the insurrection which spent its greatest fury upon our western metropolis of Pittsburgh should become a law or not. We notice, also, that most of them are discussing the question from a partisan or sectional standpoint—as, for instance, our neighbor of the *Watchman* thinks Pittsburgh ought to pay because it is a Republican city. Some of the Philadelphia papers think because that city paid the losses caused by some previous outbreak, so Pittsburgh ought now be compelled to do the same thing. But in our view of the matter, our law makers ought to decide this question upon its merits alone. There is one thing to be considered: this trouble was not confined to the city of Pittsburgh or the county of Allegheny—it really rose into the magnitude of a rebellion, and extended all along the lines of the railroads of the State from the eastern to the western border. It was of such magnitude that the Governor of the State was called home in haste from a Western tour to head the troops to quell the trouble. Even the United States Government was appealed to and rendered aid. Altoona, Reading, Pittsburgh and other cities were for a time at the mercy of the lawless classes. At Altoona, it was only the moderation and sagacity of General Beaver that prevented the destruction of valuable property, and perhaps the destruction of the city, and the shedding of much blood.

We do not want to cast blame upon any one, but perhaps the officials sent by the State to Pittsburgh were not so wise or prudent. If they were not, would not the State be in a measure responsible for the incapacity of its generals? Again, there is a reason which we have once before presented to our readers why this loss should be met by the State, and that is the utter inability of the county of Allegheny to meet the claim, and as a consequence, the sufferers will be compelled to pocket their losses for a long time at least. This presents another view of the case. Will it be right that the innocent sufferers by this mob violence shall be compelled to go for years without compensation for their losses? But it will be urged by some thoughtless ones that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is the great loser, and that it is a rich corporation and ought to suffer. This is not so; justice should be accorded to all.

But, aside from supposing the R. R. Co. could be made the loser to a great extent, how will this affect the industries and the interests of this great State, both rich and poor? The interests of the people of Centre county are closely identified with that of the railroad company. Before the war the people of Bellefonte and Centre county thought it a great privilege to have a canal by which grain and other products could be conveyed to the market at Philadelphia at sixteen cents per bushel, bar iron at six dollars per ton, lumber and other freight in proportion. There was prejudice against this great company then as now, and no doubt many will remember how when the floods of 1865 so damaged the canal that it could not be repaired—the company being out of funds—that there was general regret, the canal being the only competition that could keep down extortionate prices by the railroad company. That this fear was without foundation, and actuated only by prejudice, the sequel shows. The freight to-day on the railroad—and no competition—is to Philadelphia from Bellefonte—wheat per bushel, 7 2-10 cents; flour per barrel, 24 cents; iron per ton, $3.00; lumber per ton, $2.58.

The above are the rates for full car loads, but smaller quantities are carried equally low, as for instance, groceries are brought from Philadelphia to Bellefonte for four dollars and twenty cents per ton. It is not to be presumed that freight can be carried in very small lots at as low proportionate rates as by the car load, for the reason that in order to forward goods promptly, the company is compelled to run cars thro' sometimes not half full, when by delay a less number of cars would answer to convey the goods. This any one will readily see is sufficient reason to account for a difference in freight between large and small lots. A comparison between the old canal rates and the rates now charged by the railroad company, ought to have fully dispelled this unjust prejudice against the modern method of carrying our freight, to say nothing of the great convenience of our present system to the traveling public. Of course, railroads adjust their rates of fare and freight upon the capital invested, the cost of transportation, and the amount of risk to be assumed. This latter item is the unknown quantity, but if the railroad has to assume the risk of loss by mobs or insurrection, then it may become serious for local shippers. If the companies must bear this loss, or wait a long time to have them adjusted, as they surely will in this case, or if the burden is left upon the people of Allegheny, they will be compelled to make it up in freight charges. Suppose in this case the freight was raised to the old prices charges by the canal, would it not be a serious burden to the farmers and business men of Centre county? Yet if the railroad company is compelled to bear these losses, may we not reasonably expect an increase in freight charges? Would it not be a better policy for the people of this section to consult their own interests before they sign petitions against this bill, such as are now being circulated in this county, and which many are signing under a misapprehension of the facts? If the State assumes the losses it is proposed to put a tax on coal oil—of five cents per barrel for crude oil, which would be one-fourth of one per cent, on refined oil. As ninty-five per cent. of this product is shipped from the State, our people would hardly feel the burden, and in fact it would result in the end to our advantage. How, it is not necessary, nor have we space to discuss in this article. Is it not better to submit to this tax on oil, than to be compelled to pay from three to five cents extra freight on wheat, and a dollar per ton on iron, and other freight in proportion. The *Watchman* and *Democrat* of this place are like blind leaders of the blind, in their efforts in opposition to the State paying a debt, which, if not paid by the State, will be exacted from the local shippers along the line of the railroad, and Centre Co. will be compelled to bear its share of the burden, and perhaps more, for if the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company is crippled in this way how can we expect aid from them to complete the L., C. & S. C. R. R. to Lemont? And of course it puts farther off the day when Bellefonte will have connection with the rich farming region of Penns Valley. This is a matter which, in all its phases, affect seriously the whole people of this county, and the votes of Gephart and Murray upon this question will be considered as an index of the popular will. Farmers of Centre county, how do you want your representatives to vote upon this, to you, all important question? The farmers must remember that when freights are low, wheat is proportionately high. You pay your money and you take your choice.

IT IS said that Senator Thurman will introduce a bill to remove the political disabilities of Jeff Davis. It will, as a matter of course, pass both Houses, but the White House Watch Dog will shake the life out of it. The scheme is to get Senator Bruce to resign, and then have the old traitor returned to the United States Senate. We imagine that Jeff would be roughly handled, should he return to public life.

1880.

It is not necessary to say that the contest of 1880 for the Presidency will be fought on this side of Mason & Dixon's line. The Democratic party has taken very good care that there shall be no dispute over the States lying south of the Potomac, and although there are millions of Republicans in that section, no heed is to be given. They are not to be allowed to imperil the comfort of the banditti, says the *Tribune*, by voting any Radical tickets; or if they do deposit the ballots, there is to be no nonsense about the counting. We have seen how the South managed the last election; and it will manage the more important campaign of 1880 in the same way. There really seems to be not much more liberality for niggers and nigger suffrage in the South to-day than there was under the reigns of Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan. The South is safe and solid for the Democratic party.

Under these circumstances it would seem to be the obvious policy of the party to pay some attention to the drift of sentiment in the North, and persuade the people of the loyal States, if possible, that it is not now the riotous and dangerous organization—enemy of the public peace, the public credit, fair elections and equal rights—which it has always proved itself in times of trial. How is it behaving? Nothing has made a more painful impression in political affairs in many years than the developments of Southern hostility to a free ballot. Two years ago there was general sympathy all over the North with the victims of "carpet-bag misgovernment;" but when the white man recovered power the first use he made of it was to put a summary stop to free elections, and, taking down his rifle, to treat every Republican meeting as a "nigger rising." Public opinion then changed almost in an instant, for the North felt instinctively that the protection of the ballot was the most pressing duty of the American citizen, and that fraud and violence at the polls constituted not merely a local wrong but a National peril. Yet in defiance of this strong sentiment, the Democratic party deliberately sets about removing from the statute books all the Federal laws which defend the freedom of honest voting and the integrity of the count, and to accomplish this disgraceful purpose it does not scruple to resort to revolutionary means.

Fatuous to the very end! The Democratic party never yet, since it drove the Nation into a civil war, found itself in a fair position for victory that it did not throw away its chance by some act of egregious folly. We can await its performances at the extra session with serene confidence in its inexhaustible capacity for blundering, its invincible propensity always to do a bad thing at the very worst possible time. After its attacks upon the public and private credit, its persistent disturbance of business, its truckling to what remains of disloyal feeling in the Confederacy, there was nothing more it could do to make itself odious at the North except to bring back the old methods of false naturalizing, registering, voting, and counting which it practiced so long under Tweed, and McCunn, and the other Democratic leaders of ten years ago; and for the accomplishment of this enterprise it selects the very time when public opinion, in the only State the Democracy needs to gain, is unusually sensitive on the subject of honest elections. Now watch the result.

HEIGHO! The Greenbackers in Congress are indignant at the treatment they have received at the hands of the Democrats. They now say that they will co-operate with the Republicans in defeating obnoxious amendments. With the Greenbackers and Republicans as the figures now stand the Democrats have a majority of but one, and there are several independents who are inclined to vote against the sweeping repeal of the election law.

A Rebel Yell!

"After a struggle of eighteen years in war and politics the Confederacy has at last captured the Capitol."—*Washington Republican.*

The above paragraph was replied to in the following rebelistic style by a paper published in Mississippi called the *Southern States*:

"Yes, thank God, we have captured the Capitol, and in 1880, our man will walk up the White House steps and take his seat in the Presidential chair. Then will our glorious triumph be complete; then will we proceed to tear your amendments from the Constitution, and trample them in the mire; then will we break the shackle you forged for the three sovereign and independent Commonwealths of the Union; then will we recognize the right of secession, a right that is not dead, but sleeping. Then will we decorate the Capitol with pictures of Davis and Lee, and Stuart, and all the glorious leaders of a cause that is not lost, but living still. Yes, thank God! we have captured the Capitol, and from that coigne of vantage we propose to rule the Republic in a way that will make you Radical laws and your Radical leaders forever odious to America."

The author of the above, and his secessionist sheet, are probably insignificant things. The editor, quite likely, ranks with those cut-throats and literary hyenas who fill their skins with new whiskey in their attempt to demolish the Republican party and defend the sacred theory of State rights. To make the best of it these fellows are not awe-inspiring beings. This man may, however, express the sentiment of the community in which he resides.

At all events, it is not difficult to observe that the ruling passion in the South is to "trample in the mire" the amendments to the Constitution which proved so disastrous to their attempts to divide the nation. "A wayfaring man, though a fool" must know by this time that nothing could be more pleasing to the Southerners than to decorate the Capitol halls with portraits of "Davis and Lee and Stuart, and all the glorious leaders of a cause that is not lost, but living still." The most uninterested citizen realizes by this time that, if possible these Southern red-shirts and Ku Klux would rejoice to rule the Republic in a manner that would make "your Radical laws and Radical leaders forever odious to America!" After having received such a sound threshing and pummeling from the North, one would naturally suppose that these men would not care about taking "mor'n they can chaw" again. It seems almost impossible they are willing to open the old sores and cause fresh irritation.

For awhile it seemed that the South really wanted to shake hands over the bloody chasm, and forget how badly they were worsted. Our readers will notice that this apparently brotherly feeling existed while the South was powerless politically. The moment they were recognized and felt in matters political, this love for "reconstruction" went to the winds. That very moment, we assert, did the South send up a howl for revenge. The spirit of secession, nullification and rebellion flames up as hot as it was in 1860. The lost cause is again a cause to be fought for. The Northern Radical is an enemy to be cursed with great sounding oaths. The Southern white Radical is an "incendiary" to be driven out of the country. The nigger is to be taught his place. And Radical laws and Radical amendments to the Constitution, with all other devices of "oppression," are to be promptly trodden in the mire. There is nothing like sudden prosperity to test a man's character. A gleam of good fortune works an instantaneous change in our reconciled brother. Last year he was the most cordial and genteel of human beings; to day he is as truculent as if he still owned niggers.

While our brethern south of Mason and Dixon's line are bellowing about taking the Capitol, the *Tribune* suggests that they may remember previous occasions on which they crossed the Potomac. We have no doubt that they also recollect under what circumstances they went back. Before their "glorious triumph is complete" they will have to reckon with the same party which met them at Antietam and Gettysburg.

NEW YORK papers are discussing some measure for reforming the tenant house system.

Newspaper Jottings.

—Paris has 1,191 publications, of which 49 are dailies.

—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* has a new style heading.

—The New Orleans *Times* has moved into a new and handsome building.

—The Baltimore *Telegram* has changed its form to a quarto, of forty-eight columns.

—New York has about 450 daily, weekly and monthly publications. Of these 25 are dailies.

—Joshua Saxton has been in charge of the Urbana, Ohio, *Citizen and Gazette* for forty-one years.

—The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, which has met with remarkable success, enlarged itself a column a few days ago.

—The *Observer*, a new paper published at Bangor, Northampton county, has reached us. Local and general news is the object of its existence.

—The Allentown *Daily Chronicle* has just entered upon its tenth year, and signalizes the event by appearing in a new pinafore of handsome new type throughout.

—A. K. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, was married on last Wednesday to Miss Cora Gratz. The ceremony was performed in the Holy Trinity church.

—The newspapers of America are the most numerous; of France, have the largest subscriptions, and the equipments of a London newspaper office are the most complete.

—Foster & Pierce, of Boston, have a contract to print twenty billion of labels for a yeast manufacturing company. They print 360 to a sheet, making 555,555 impressions.

—The Buffalo, N. Y., *Express* calls upon the Cheyennes who are fighting the United States army to be merciful. The Cheyenne subscribers to the *Express* will probably take its advice.

—The shears is the cash that supplies the paragraphic columns of many of our exchanges. It is no uncommon thing for the shearsally to cry out: "Help me cash-shears or I sink."

—After a long and somewhat disreputable career as a public man and journalist, Benjamin Wood, brother of Fernando, has at last succeeded in getting hold of the New York *Independent*.

—Oh, my! The *Truth Teller* is the name of a paper lately started in Lee Centre, New York. We suppose the use of "lye" will be prohibited in the office for fear of its contaminating influence.

—The newspaper fight at Bradford has resulted in a new daily. It is to be printed by Mr. D. Armstrong, the former editor of the *Daily Breeze*, and will be called the *Daily Freeman*. It will be sold for a cent.

—On the 10th inst. the Germantown *Telegraph* began the first issue of the fiftieth volume. It was started in 1830. Since that time the proprietor has edited, wholly or in part, every number. The *Telegraph* has earned a national reputation for excellence as a home paper.

—The Philadelphia *Telegraph* is quite proud of its foreign correspondence, and certainly not without cause. Mrs. Lucy Hooper writes to it from Paris; H. Cameron Richardson, from London; Charles R. Heap, from Constantinople, and Miss Annie H. Brewster, from Rome.

—The versatility of the editorial force of the Wheeling *Evening Standard* is displayed in their ability to change that paper from a Republican to a Democratic journal, which they did a few days ago, without any noticeable jar in the machinery of the concern. The *Standard* is now owned by a stock company.

—Paul I. Shipman, who was managing editor of the Louisville *Journal* under George D. Prentice, is now living at Beverly, just up the river on the Jersey shore. He states that the story of the suppression of a secession editorial written by Mr. Prentice in early war times, as printed in the Louisville *Post* a few days ago, is correct. He had gone home and was in bed when Mr. Calvert, the night editor, roused him, told him of the character of the article, and asked what to do. Mr. Shipman ordered it out without hesitation, and the *Journal*, now the *Courier-Journal*, was saved to the Union.

Poetry.

A WOMAN'S CONCLUSION.

I said, if I might go back again
To the very hour that gave me birth;
Might have my life whatever I chose,
And live it in any part of the earth;

Put perfect sunshine into my sky,
Banish the shadow of sorrow and doubt;
Have all my happiness multiplied,
And all my suffering stricken out;

If I could have known in years now gone
The best that a woman comes to know;
Could have had whatever will make her blest,
Or whatever she thinks will make her so;

Have found the highest and purest bliss
That the bridal wreath and ring enclose;
And gained the one out of all the world
That my heart as well as my reason chose;

And if this had been, and I stood to-night
By my children, lying asleep, in their beds,
And could count in my prayers, for a rosary,
The shining row of their golden heads;

Yea! I said, if a miracle such as this
Could be wrought for me, at my bidding, still
I would choose to have my past as it is,
And let my future come as it will!

I would not make the path I have trod
More pleasant or even, more straight or wide;
Nor change my course the breadth of a hair,
This way or that way, to either side.

My past is mine, and I take it all;
Its weakness—its folly, if you please;
Nay, even my sins, if you come to that,
May have been my helps, not hindrances!

If I saved my body from the flames
Because that once I had burned my hand;
Or kept myself from a greater sin
By doing a less—you will understand;

It was better I suffered a little pain,
Better I sinned for a little time,
If the smarting warned me back from death,
And the sting of sin withheld from crime.

Who knows its strength, by trial, will know
What strength must be set against;
And how temptation is overcome.
He has learned, who has felt its power within.

And who knows how a life at the last may show?
Why, look at the morn from where we stand!
Opaque, uneven, you say, yet it shines,
A luminous sphere, complete and grand!

So let my past stand, just as it stands,
And let me now, as I may, grow old;
I am what I am, and my life for me
Is the best—or it had not been, I hold.

—*Phebe Cary.*

LOST.

A wild rose by the wayside hung,
Dew-glittering on the morning air,
A pure, scarce-conscious perfume flung!
I looked, and found the flow'ret fair—
So fair, I sought with sudden zest
To wear its beauty on my breast.
The trembling petals at my touch
A sweeter, subtler fragrance shed;
'Tis strange I loved that flower so much.
And—it was dead.

In that high mood when thought hath wings,
And finds alone its speech in song,
I struck an old harp's slumbering strings,
And drew an idle hand along;
Nor deemed the careless chords had caught
The life note that my spirit sought,
Till sudden on my startled ear
Its dream-created accents woke.
Alack! I bought the rapture dear—
The string had broke.

I heard a wild bird on the shore
Singing a wild song to the sea;
And bold the burden that he bore,
And sweeter than all else to me—
So sweet, I caged the bird to hear
His magic minstrelsy more near,
Untamed; the captive's swel ling throat
In one sad song his whole life cast;
Too well I knew his loveliest note
Had been his last.

And yet while memory hath power
To count the hours too vainly spent,
The fragrance of that faded flower,
That harp's last dying music, blent
With the wild bird's weird death song, will
Haunt every waking moment still,
Teaching my heart the bitter cost
Of all the eye of hope hath seen,
Of all that life hath won and lost—
That might have been.

—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

Our Story Teller.

Tangles.

BY SERGEANT FLINT.

Mrs. Castle was filling an immense trunk with Kitty's summer clothes, when the small owner of the large wardrobe flew into the room exclaiming, "Mamma, Tangles is sick!"

"I am sorry," said mamma, absently, while she folded a white dress carefully.

"Did papa get your boots?"

Kitty threw down the new boots before the great trunk.

"Mamma, Tangles looks as white as that dress."

"Poor thing," said mamma. "Why did papa get such thick boots?"

"He said I would play in the grass; and—and mamma, Tangles was sitting with her head up against the brick house. Say, why can't everybody go into the country?"

"Your face is as red as a little Indian, Kitty," said mamma; go rest yourself, or you will have a headache and cannot go to-morrow."

"Pray, who is Tangles," said Miss Gilbert, who was going to the country with them.

"A little girl who lives in an alley just round the corner," said Mrs. Castle, "Kitty and her papa are always giving people names."

"The name is unpleasantly suggestive," said Miss Gilbert.

Kitty ran into Aunt Jane's room where she was packing. "I shall never like Miss Gilbert," she said.

"Why not?" asked Aunt Jane.

"She would never walk to the depot."

"Who wants her to walk?"

"Wouldn't you walk to please me, auntie?"

"I think I should be too tired."

"Then it is no use to talk about it," said Kitty, mournfully.

"Tell me what you mean, child."

"Well, Aunt Jane, Tangles is awful sick. I asked papa why she couldn't go into the country with us a little while, and he said he could not afford it. Now if you walk to the depot there will be fifty cents; and Miss Gilbert walk, there will be fifty more; and I walk, there's twenty-five. It wouldn't be proper for mamma, would it? because she is married."

"But there wouldn't be enough to take Tangles into the country, if we all walked dear."

"Papa must expect to do something towards it, of course," said Kitty.

"I will walk if that will help you," said Aunt Jane, good-naturedly.

"Will you ask Miss Gilbert if she will walk?"

"Oh, I couldn't!" said Aunt Jane; "but if you ask her and she refuses, I will give you the fifty cents."

Kitty went and peeped in at Miss Gilbert through the crack of the sitting-room door. How proud she looked! How white her hands were, and how the rings sparkled on her slender fingers. Kitty recalled Tangles as she had seen her that morning—her torn clothes, her curly locks hanging half over her dirty pale face, her great brown eyes looking listlessly out at the passers-by. Could she ask this beautiful lady to walk to the depot for such as Tangles?

The time was flying by; they were going in the early morning train. Her mamma went to speak to Aunt Jane, and saw her standing looking through the crack of the door. As she passed her she made a motion for her to go see Miss Gilbert. With a determined little heart she went in and sat down.

"Now or never," she thought; and going up to Miss Gilbert, she asked, "Will you do something so Tangles can go into the country?"

"Tangles?" said Miss Gilbert, looking up from the magazine she was reading; "the little girl who lives in the alley?"

"Yes," said Kitty.

"What could I do, Miss Kitty?"

The "Miss Kitty" made our little girl feel that she was losing ground, but she said bravely, with her face growing very red, "would you walk to the depot?"

"Certainly," said Miss Gilbert politely.

"And—and would you ask mamma to give her some of my clothes, so she can go to-morrow?"

"Then it is not a settled thing?" said Miss Gilbert, smiling.

"If papa can afford it."

"Go get her, and if she is pretty, I'll give her a dress."

"Was that Kitty?" said Mrs. Castle, as the front door shut with a bang.

"Yes, she has gone for Tangles."

"For Tangles?"

"Yes; I want to see her. I wanted to see the creature that could make me promise to walk to the depot on a summer day."

"Miss Gilbert, what has Kitty done?"

"Don't say a word; I was to see what she will do."

"I shall punish Kitty," said Mrs. Castle.

"For having more generous impulses than the elders, or for acting upon them?"

In a few minutes they heard Kitty coming.

"There she comes," said Miss Gilbert. Don't say a word, please. I want something to amuse me."

Kitty entered, drawing Tangles after her. Standing before Miss Gilbert, she pushed the alley child's curls off her grimy face hastily, as if she had been a pet terrier, and exclaimed, anxiously, "is she pretty, Miss Gilbert?"

"I have no doubt under the dirt there is a very good looking child."

Kitty's face grew almost radiant at Miss Gilbert's faith.

"But I can only see dirt now," continued Miss Gilbert. "Tell Maggie, if mamma is willing, that I will give her a silver dollar if she will make her look as clean as you do."

Then she went to a work basket and took out a measure and measured Tangles, and began to write down figures on a pretty, ivory tablet. Then she put on her bonnet and went out.

"She has gone to buy Tangles a dress, mamma!"

"I never did understand her," said Mrs. Castle.

"I do," said Kitty; and I like her."

Oh, how white Tangles looked after her bath. And thanks to Miss Gilbert's many measures, the dress, the boots, and the stockings all fitted perfectly.

"She is a good little thing," said Miss Gilbert, as she lay white and tired on the lounge.

"When I'm sick," said Tangles, faintly.

The next morning Kitty insisted on walking to the depot, although Tangles rode with her, and bought some things for Tangles going down.

"There is one person won't like her," said Kitty to Miss Gilbert, as they rode along in the cars; that's Uncle Ben. He hates poor people."

"Does he?" said Miss Gilbert, thoughtfully.

It must have been a bitter heart that could have hated poor little Tangles as she was lifted out of the carriage and taken into the pretty country house, she was so tired, so pale and sick. Her hat had fallen off, and her red-gold hair fell in tight curls over her face, as if she were still sitting in the close alley. Then the sunshine and the pine trees, the clear fresh air and kindness began their work; and soon Tangles' pale cheeks grew round and red.

"Are you happy, Tangles?" asked Kitty, one bright day, as they played under the tall trees.

"If," said Tangles, confidentially, "if your uncle Ben was dead, and never could come here again, I would be happy."

"Why, Tangles!" cried Kitty.

"Yes," said Tangles, defiantly.

"Well, you know you told him a little lie one day, Tangles."

"I know it," said Tangles. "I wouldn't tell your Aunt Jane alie, nor Miss Gilbert; but I don't like your uncle. He hates me."

"I told Aunt Jane a lie once," said Kitty, "and I never shall forget it. Mamma didn't punish me, and I thought I should forget all about it in a little while."

"And you didn't?" said Tangles, curiously.

"I shall never forget it," said Kitty.

"I wouldn't tell your aunt a lie for all the flowers in that field," said Tangles; but I just as soon tell your Uncle Ben one to-day, one to-morrow, and the next day, and all summer."

Kitty gave a sigh, as if the task before her, were greater than she had imagined. She saw, Miss Gilbert coming hastily towards them, and made up her mind to hand Tangles' morals over to her.

"I want to see if you are perfectly clean" said Miss Gilbert, speaking to Kitty, but looking at Tangles, "for Mr. Ben has promised to take you both to ride with him."

Tangles face darkened. "He hates me," she said,

"No he doesn't," said Kitty; "he is an old bachelor, and they never like anybody very well."

"I doesn't know what a bachelor is," said Tangles.

"He never was married," explained Kitty.

"Your Aunt Jane never was married, nor Miss Gilbert, but they are nice," said Tangles.

Kitty found herself again in deep waters with Tangles, and was glad to see her uncle's buggy coming towards them.

Miss Gilbert was laughing when he stopped, and the children thought he was looking very good natured. Tangles wondered if he knew enough to like Miss Gilbert. As they rode along they felt that perhaps they had been a little unjust to the fine gentleman who was talking so agreeable about Plunger, the horse, and the pleasant and pretty flowers.

He told them stories, and as they entered the little wood near the house on their return, she made up her mind that perhaps it would have been just as well to have told him the truth. Poor Tangels! She was unable to forget a lie.

Something about the harness annoyed him, and Uncle Ben stopped out on the shaft to fix it. Kitty had often seen him do it, and felt no fear. As he was getting back, Plunger started, when Uncle Ben lost his foothold, and the sudden loosing of the reins caused the great horse to stumble, and before they could cry out for fear, Plunger fell heavily to the ground. For a moment the children sat like tiny ghosts, looking woefully at nothing.

"Get out of the carriage very quietly," said a cool voice they knew to be none other than Uncle Ben's.

They obeyed, and saw him with his head resting on one of the cruel feet of Plunger. He had gone down and the horse had fallen upon him. They saw Plunger's smooth iron shoes dazzle in the sunlight.

"If one of you dare to sit on Plunger's head, he would not move." How measured each word, as if a breath too long drawn would startle the great horse that lay upon him. "As I am now, Kitty, the first kick will kick out my brains."

The two children looked at Plunger. Tangles had driven the horse in the water-cart that her father used to drive through the long streets in the city; she had fed him with crusts and led him by the bridle, but his eyes did not look like Plunger's eyes, nor was there a red fire in his broad nostril.

"You do not dare to sit on his head and keep him down, Kitty. He would not hurt you only keep there still until some one came."

How the brave, patient voice went to the hearts of the children; besides, the horse was moving his head; the next thing they knew must be a kick.

"I will do it," said Tangles, and she sat herself firmly down on Plunger's head, and held a part of the fallen rein with her foot.

"I will run and pray, Uncle Ben," said Kitty; and away she darted for help.

"Sit very still and pat his neck," said Uncle Ben, after Kitty had gone.

Tangles did as he bade her.

"Does it hurt you very much?" said Tangles in a whisper.

"He's growing pretty heavy," said Uncle Ben, and she thought his voice growing fainter. What if he should die and she never did, and never could tell him she was sorry for the lie she had told him!

"May I speak to you, Mr. Ben?"

"Yes yes," said he, faintly; talk to me!

"I am sorry (poor Plunger! Whoa Plunger!)—I'm sorrow (good horse!)—sorry I told you a lie."

"When," said Uncle Ben, in a woefully weak voice, "did you tell Plunger a lie?"

"Plunger wouldn't hate me if I told him one lie," said poor Tangles.

Uncle Ben gave a faint moan.

"Don't die, Mr. Ben," said Tangles; "they are coming, I hear them."

Then there was a rushing, and she heard them say Mr. Ben must be kicked when the horse struggles to get up, but it could be planned so that it would not hurt him seriously.

After all, must he be hurt, when she had sat there so long to save him?

They lifted her from her terrible seat; she heard Plunger struggle and remembered no more.

"Where is Tangles?" said Uncle Ben, as he lay very pale upon the bed. Nobody knew. They went back to the little wood, and there in a tiny heap, lay poor Tangles, just where she had fallen when she heard the great horse struggle.

They brought her in, and placed her tenderly on the bed, where Uncle Ben could see her.

When she first opened her eyes, she had forgotten what had happened, and as she saw Uncle Ben, her old dislike came back. Then came the memory of the last hour, and she covered her face and cried, "Oh, I thought Plunger would kill him!"

"I should have lost my brains if it had not been for you," said Uncle Ben.

"Then you don't hate me," said Tangles, with a little sigh.

"I feel on very good terms with you," said Uncle Ben; "and if you ever told Plunger a wrong story—although he hates lies—I feel sure he will forgive you.

Tangles looked troubled.

"And no gentleman would allow his horse to be more generous or forgiving than himself," said Miss Gilbert; "so you see Tangles, everything is all right."

This is a happy summer for Tangles; and Uncle Ben and Miss Gilbert say she shall always have happy ones.

The Biggest Gun Yet.

The War Office and the Admiralty have been invited by Herr Krupp to send representatives to be present at the trials of a new steel gun of extraordinary size, to take place at Meppen, in Westphalia on or about the 15th of next month. The gun to be experimented on is the largest piece of steel ordnance yet made. It weighs 72 tons, with a calibre of 40 centimetres, or 15¾ inches. The length of the gun is 32 feet 8 inches, and that of the bore is 28 feet 6 inches. The English 80-ton gun has a calibre of 16 inches, a total length of 27 feet, and a bore 24 feet long. The superior length of bore in the Krupp gun is thus apparent, being 21¾ calibres, as against 18 calibres in the English gun. The material of which the Krupp gun is composed is steel throughout. The core of the gun consists of a tube running its entire length, as in the Woolwich gun, but open at the rear, the loading being at the breech instead of the muzzle. The tube of this large weapon being of such great length, it has been made in two portions, the joint being secured in a peculiar manner. Over the tube are four "jackets," or cylinders, of various lengths, supplemented by a ring over the breech portion. The gun is chambered—that is to say, the powder-chamber has a greater diameter than the bore. The form given to the powder prisms, and the adjustment of the cartridge in the bore allow together an amount of space which gives 40 per cent. of air to the powder actually composing the charge. The gun is rifled on the polygroove system, with a uniform twist, and the shot is rotated by means of a copper ring let into its circumference near the base. This ring, by filling up the grooves of the rifling, also acts as a gas-check, and seals the bore from the moment it is rammed into its place, without waiting for any "setting up" by pressure of the powder-gas on igniting the charge. The closing of the breech is effected by means of a sliding wedge, which passes across the bore and is there fixed. The construction of this wedge is highly ingenious and simple, one feature being that of rendering it impossible to fire the gun until the breech is effectually closed. The wedge is rounded at the back into the form of the letter D, so as to prevent the splitting of the gun by sharp angles. This modification of the wedge has made the Krupp guns much more secure than they were some years ago, when the wedge was made square at the rear.

The charge of this monster gun is to be 385 pounds of prismatic powder, the projectile being a chilled iron shell of 1,660 pounds, with a bursting charge of 22 pounds of powder. It is estimated that the velocity of the projectile as it leaves the muzzle of the gun will be 500 metres, or 1,640 feet per second, corresponding to an energy of very nearly 31,000 foot tons. Calculations have been made for certain distances—namely, at 547 yards a velocity of 1,565 feet, at 1 094 yards a velocity of 1,502 feet, at 1,641 yards a velocity of 1,443 feet, at 2,187 yards a velocity of 1391 feet, and at 2,734 yards a velocity of 1,345 feet per second. This last range, it will be seen, is equal to 2,500 metres, the other distances given respectively 500 metres, 1,000, 1,500 and 2,000. The Meppen shooting ground is admirably adapted for the trial of this great gun, there being an available range of 17,000 metres, or nearly 11 miles, with a breadth of 4,000 metres. It is not very likely that the gun will be fired at any great angle of elevation, or even this noble range would be insufficient. It is estimated, rather as a matter of curiosity than otherwise, that if the gun were fired with its axis raised to an angle of 43° with the horizon, it would send its projectile to a distance of fifteen miles. Great accuracy is also claimed for this weapon, as for all the Krupp breach-loading guns. At the forthcoming trials targets will be placed at such a distance that the gun will have to be directed by other means than the visibility of the object to be hit. The largest steel guns previously made are Krupp's two 56-ton breech-loaders, one of which is at Constantinople and the other at Cronstadt.—*London Standard.*

Burrit's Capacity for Hard Work.

Elihu Burritt's capacity for hard work is illustrated by this extract from a letter writen five years ago to decline an invitation to lecture. "I feel that I am played out as a lecturer, especially before American audiences, Then I expect to go to England next summer to see old friends once more and to look after my books, new and old. I have just sent to London my Sanscrit Grammar and Reading Lessons, which will probably be put to press about the 1st of July, and I must be on hand to correct proofs, etc. Then, I am deeply in my philological work. I have finished the Sanscrit, Hindostanee and Persian series, and am about half way through the Turkish, in the end expecting the four languages will be issued in one large volume, but in parts at first. Then I intend to take up the Semitic family, or Arabic, Hebrew, Syriac and Ethiopic, and do the same by them. Thus, you see, I am beginning a work which should occupy a long life, and I am in its evening hours."

He Whooped Her Up.

General Shattuck, of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, has in his office a boy of all work who is usually a most excellent lad, prompt and reliable in all things, and like a pocket in a shirt, very handy to have around. The other morning the General came in and found the office cold, and the fire struggling along helplessly like a poor man with a large family. He told the boy he must be a little bit brisker, and not let it happen again or he would have to shake him. The next day the same aspect was presented and the room was as cold as a Presbyterian prayer meeting in February, while the boy was scared almost out of his Sunday-school training.

"Well, this is a pretty go," said the General, coming in; "didn't I tell you to have this room warm when I got down?"

"Yes, sir," whimpered Louie.

"Well, then, why don't you have it so?"

"I don't know, sir."

"Now, listen to me. I'll give you another trial, and if you don't come up to time and have that thermometer up to seventy degrees, I'll get another man in your place," and the General pulled down his vest and chucked his cigar stub into the expecteroon.

Another morning came and all was lovely; the thermometer stood high and so did Louie. After awhile some one discovered that the thermometer had been tampered with, and Louie was called.

Said the General—"Do you know of anybody fooling with this machine?"

"No,sir; I don't know of anybody," stammered Louie.

"You have always been truthful; now do not go back on your record. Did you fool with it?"

"Yes, sir," whispered the frightened lad.

"Aha, you did! Well, tell us how."

"Why, you se, sir, you said I was to have it up to seventy degrees, or I should git. And when I seen you coming this morning, I knew the fire was hot, but I didn't know the durn thing was where you wanted it, so I just lit a match and whooped her clean up to the top."

The boy's cuteness saved him that time, and the General thinks he has a boy in his office fully as valuable as his $600 dog.

The St. Gothard Tunnel.

It has been said that the workings in the Nevada silver mines are the hottest in the world; nor is this remarkable, seeing that the said workings are driven in what may be termed the crust of a recent volcano. If the stories which reach us from the St. Gothard Tunnel be true, the heat in the heading must be even greater than that in the silver mines. The total length now bored is 13,500 yards from both ends. The workmen we are told, are subjected to such a temperature that "they can wear no clothes whatever. The return to the mouth of the tunnel steaming with perspiration, their faces are yellow and ghastly, they cannot bear the light of the sun, they walk with bent shoulders, and stagger as if carrying burdens too heavy for their strength."

This seems to denote phenomena which deserves attention. In the Nevada mines the temperature is high for very good reasons. In deep mines it is high because the nearer we approach the center of the earth the hotter things get, for reasons not too well explained. But in the St. Gothard Tunnel there is no approach to the centre of the earth, and the constant escape of cold air from the perforators ought to make the place chilly, rather than the reverse. Can it be that a volcano may be tapped before it is finished? Speaking seriously, says the *Engineer*, there would appear to be some very great defect in the ventilating arrangements, in consequence of which the lights used exalt the temperature. If it can be shown that the heat is as great as it is said to be, the matter should be investigated by some competent authority as the results of such an investigation may throw light on certain questions now very obscure.—*Scientific American.*

FATE.

Two shall be born, the whole wide world apart,
And speak in different tongues and have no thought
Each of the other's being, and no heed;
And these, o'er unknown seas to unknown lands
Shall cross, escaping wreck, defying death;
And all unconsciously shape every act
And bend each wandering step to this one end;
That one day out of darkness they shall meet
And read life's meaning in each other's eyes.

And two shall walk some narrow way of life,
So nearly side by side, that should one turn
Ever so little space to left or right,
They needs must acknowledge, face to face,
And yet with wistful eyes that never meet,
With groping hands that never clasp, and lips
Calling in vain to ears that never hear,
They seek each other all their weary days,
And die unsatisfied—and this is Fate.

—*Susan M. Spaulding.*

Old lady to taxidermist: "You can see for yourself, man, you only stuffed my poor parrot in the summer, and here's his feathers tumbling out before your eyes." Taxidermist: "Lor' bless ye, 'm, that's the triumph of our art. We stuffs 'em that natural as they moults in their proper season."

The other day an Irishman was passing the grave yard, where he saw two men, friends of a countryman who had just died. They were seeking for a burial lot. "Who's dead?" he asked. "John Leary," was the reply. "When did he die?" "Yesterday." "Well, bedad, he had a foine day for it."

Facetiæ.

A horse race—Colts.

Over production—Twins.

The seal's kin is numerous.

A taking fellow—The pick-pocket.

A nice jam is preferable to an ice jam.

Misemployed—A young lady at work.

A barber's apprentice is an under-strapper.

A firm foundation—Establishing a partnership.

Can a magnet be intoxicated on draughts of air?

A reptile—A hat made from the old cloth of a parlor sofa.

Men who stand around waiting for a drink show a lack of cents.

Filial fellows those landlords! They never omit to visit their payrents.

"Our customers come to stay," as the rude boy in the corset store remarked.

The plumber's dying words for his absent wife—"Tell her I'll meter over there."

When may one's teeth be said to usurp the functions of one's tongue? When they are chattering.

The man who sighed for the wings of a dove probably did not know that the legs were much better eating.

A young lady fell off a seat at a theatre recently, and was carried out in a fainting fit, a basket not being handy.

A promising young man by the name of Waters says his paternal progenitor is famous as being "the father of Waters."

"I think our church will last a good many years yet," said a waggish deacon to his minister; "I see the sleepers are very sound."

A profound writer says: "We are created especially for one another." Then why blame the cannibals for wanting to get their share?

"With all thy false I love thee still," murmured a young man as he calmly handed his girl the artificial teeth that she had sneezed into his lap.

"Are good men, then, so rare?" asks the *Christian Standard.* Well, brother, that depends a great deal on the taste of the cannibal who cooks them.

An up town politician says you may talk of your water cures, your movement cures, and your blue glass cures; but there is nothing like the sinecure, after all.

When a friend of ours, who is an assistant book keeper, is questioned as to his occupation, he replies that he is an "underwriter." Which he certainly is.

"What's jogarphy, Bill?" "It's a tellin' of forn lands that we know nothin' about by 'cute chaps that's never seen 'em." Bill got a government situation.

"What does transatlantic mean, mamma?" "Across the Atlantic, child. Hold your tongue and ask no more questions." "Then does transparent mean across mamma?"

"My dear," said Mrs. Snodgrass, shuddering, "how do these awful men succeed in entering dead people's vaults?" "With skeleton keys, I presume," unfeelingly replied Mr. S.

Sprightly Young Lady: "I am afraid I have a very large foot." Polite Shopman; "Large, Miss! Oh dear no, Miss! We have lots of gent—that is, customers—with much larger, Miss."

Junior Clerk: "Would you kindly permit me to absent myself to-morrow to attend my father's funeral?" Head of firm (deep in figures): "You may go, Hawlins, but pray do not let this happen again."

A wit having been asked by another person whether he would advise him to lend a certain friend of theirs money, said: "What, lend him money! You might give him an emetic and he wouldn't return it!"

A lady, engaged to be married, and getting sick of her bargain, applied to a friend to help her to untie the knot before it was too late. "O certainly," she replied; "it is very easy to untie it now while it's only a beau knot."

An alleged philosopher says: "The man who leaves two-thirds of a cigar in a dark nook on the front stoop when he goes to see his girl will make a good husband." The man who has no cigars will make a much nicer husband.

That was a good reply the young fellow made at the wedding party the other night as he was assisting the ladies to remove their wraps, and was asked if he was ready with his ring, and said, "Oh, yes; I'm peeling the belles now."

Those fellows who are eternally asking "What are your girls doing?" had better get one and find out from experience. Just at present most of them are trying to convince the old gentleman they can't go to church without a new spring hat.

A famous punster, after calling for some pipes in a tavern, complained that they were too short. The waiter said that they had no others, and that those had just come in. "Aye," said the wit, "I see your master has not bought them very long."

A Scotch nobleman one day visited a lawyer at his office, in which at the time there was a blazing fire, which led him to exclaim, "Mr. X., your office is as hot as an oven." "So it should be, my lord," replied the lawyer—"it is here I make my bread."

History of the Musket.

The musketeer was, as late as 1669, provided with a heavy wooden fork, which he had to stick into the ground with the prongs uppermost, to serve as a support for his matchlock, which he had to load with his powderhorn and measure—keeping the ball, meanwhile, between his lips. The French lock, which preceded the precussion system, was invented as early as 1640—though it, of course, received successive improvements. But even before that time Gustavus Adolphus has introduced a great improvement in musketry by reducing the weight to the piece to ten instead of fifteen pounds. This enabled the soldier to do away with the fork, and therefore increased the rapidity of the fire. The bullet weighed an ounce. Another improvement of his was the paper cartridge—which, however, at first only contained the powder, the bullets being kept in a bag. The iron ramrod did not supercede the wooden one until 1742, when it was introduced into the Prussian army by Prince Leopold, of Anhalt Dersan. The bayonet was preceded by various contrivances—such as an axe attached to the barrel; then a dagger, etc., stuck into the barrel, but as this was an impediment to firing, a ring was added about 1691 to the bayonet, whereby the blade instead of covering the muzzle, came to be flush with its rim. This, however, was still inconvenient for loading; so at length the bayonet was provided with a neck, as it now is. This was about 1705. Cartridge boxes were then introduced. At first they were very small; but the Germans soon enlarged them so as to contain forty rounds. Nevertheless, for a long time afterwards priming was done with the powder horn, until at length the plan of using some of the powder of the cartridge was hit upon.

Gambling in Washington.

A veteran gambler of Washington has been complaining to a newspaper reporter who has, of course, published his complaints of the degeneracy of these days, meaning that public men no longer fight the tiger with the energy of old. Senators, Representatives, foreign diplomats used to risk their money liberally; but now if they lose a few dollars at the table they leave the game in a very despondent frame of mind; and if they win a small amount they imagine themselves favorites of fortune. The late Humphrey Marshall played with coolness, but always heavily, and was generally lucky. Tom Marshall played irregularly, and was apt to lose unless very drunk, when he was often successful. All the Russian diplomats gamble habitually, according to the authority, Bodisco setting so much aside for the purpose, and when it was gone he withdrew, saying the appropriation had been exhausted. Thad Stevens was was a scientific player, and with blue chips. He sent for the reciting gambler the day he died, wishing to see him before he had "passed in his chips," and saying his disease which the doctors were trying to explain was simply seventy-eight years of hard work. The faro bankers formerly cleared $100,000 a season. Then it paid to give free suppers and pop unreckoned champagne. Now they got very little; patrons at the table ate and drank more than they left behind. Even in the South, at such places as the White Sulphur, during the summer, the ancient spirit had departed. There was no longer any fun; men had grown poor and virtuous. The venerable faro-banker has well nigh despaired of the republic; but the respectable part of the community will wish that his despondency may increase with the increase of its cause. The government may prosper, even if faro doesn't.

Thoughtful Thoughts.

Light cares speak; great ones are dumb.

It is good to be deaf when the slanderer begins to talk.

The truest end of life is to know the life that never ends.

Our dead are never dead to us until we have forgotten them.

Read not books alone but men; and be careful to read thyself.

The credit that is got by a lie lasts only till the truth comes out.

If ever I am an instructor, it will be to learn more than to teach.

Men's evil manners live in brass; their virtues we write in water.

We seek for riches and do not find them; we do not seek for death, but alas! he comes.

The Scriptures impart to the soul a marvelous and holy delight. It is, indeed, the heavenly ambrosia.

The praise and blame which hang on the lowest boughs, and may be easily plucked, are worthless.

The man who is waiting for something to turn up generally finds it when he steps on a barrel hoop.

As the bee collects honey and departs without injuring the flower, so let him who is wise dwell on the earth.

The Library Magazine for March will be ready on the 28th—not dated in advance, as is the custom—its contents being mainly from the foreign publications of same date, thus giving what is newest in the literary world. $1.00 a year, or 10 cents a number. AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Publishers, N. Y.

Shocking Accidents.

Two shocking accidents occurred in Johnstown. Joseph H. Caulfield, accompanied by his brother, Wm. J., of Blacklick, Indiana county, visited Johnstown on Thursday and during the day got on a drunk, which they kept up all night. About 2 o'clock in the morning they laid down by a pile of hot ingots in the yard of the Cambria Iron Company's rolling mill. They were ordered away by a watchman, but paid no attention to him. Joseph Caulfield, in resuming sleep, threw his legs over a railway track that runs close by the mill, and two hours later a shifting engine came that way, and his left leg below the knee was crushed to a jelly, while his right foot, from the instep forward, was ground off. The physicians declined to amputate the limbs fearing Caulfield would not survive. He was still alive at four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Henry L. Shaffer was caught by the legs in the cogs of a wheel at the "nine-inch mill" in Johnstown, on Friday, and both were so frightfully mangled as to render amputation necessary. He is a young man, not quite 21, and the physicians are hopeful of his recovery.

Fashion Notes.

Linen embroideries in varied colors, cardinal and pink, or blue and pink, are just shown as trimmings for the new percales.

Persian silks are elegant, and only cost $9 a yard, but then their coloring is wonderful, and the materials so handsome that wear seems but to improve them.

No more trains for street wear, but are indispensable for the house, and can be either round or square, as the fancy may be. Square trains, however, are the most admired, perhaps because they are so convenient to carry and easy to manage in dancing.

The new shapes for basques are extremely well planned and set off a good figure faultlessly. They extend over the hips and fit tightly. The other variations are small, such as the surplice, the Pompadous-shaped neck, and the different styles of sleeves. The plainer a corsage the more beautiful it is considered. We have learned wisdom in that a trimmed waist ruins the contour of the figure and is generally inappropriate.

The long, furlined cloaks that are so convient and popular, will be abandoned with a sigh in a few short weeks. But something of the same order is to take their place for spring and summer traveling purposes. These circulars are to be made of gray, navy blue, brown or black, have long pointed hoods, and fastened with a dozen pair of oxidized buckles. I have noticed one of our prettiest married belles wearing as a theater wrap a circular of a brilliant shade of cardinal, lined with fur. Her sister, an almost equally handsome brunette, wears a similar cloak, differing only in color, her's being a delicate shade of blue.

Geraniums, fuchsias, salvias and other plants that you may wish to keep over winter without any care of them, may be taken up with a ball of earth attached to them and placed in one corner of your cellar, provided it is warm enough not to freeze potatoes; pack them close and bank the earth firmly about the roots. In January or February you can bring the fuchsias to the window, and they will form beautiful flowering plants in about six weeks' time.

If we would begin by thanking God for all the joys we owe Him, we should have little time left to complain of our vexations.

It is not enough to believe what you maintain, you must maintain what you believe, and maintain it because you believe it.

The Christian is misusing his rites and ceremonies unless they are bringing him more personally and immediately near to God.

Bad habits are the thistles of the heart, and every indulgence of them is a seed from which will come forth a new crop of rank weeds.

Without a belief in personal immortality, religion is surely like an arch resting on one pillar, like a bridge ending in an abyss.

It is not the magnitude of the sphere in which we live, but the patience and fidelity with which we work in it that our Lord will honor.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—*Blackwood's Magazine* for March has been promptly published by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, N. Y.

The first article is a comedy, „Picking up the Pieces," which is not remarkable for humor or sentiment. "John Caldigate," Part XII., follows, and the story is apparently drawing to a close.

"A Scots Bishop" is a memoir of George Gleig, who was "the last Jacobite Primus of Scotland" and the first who took "the oaths to the house of Hanover on his Episcopal consecration." The article begins with the story of the Scotch Episcopal Church from its disestablishment at the Revolution.

The fourth article on "Contemporary Literature" treats of novels and their writers, and gives excellent advice to beginners in that in life. It also describes the style and peculiarities of some of the noted novelists of the present day.

A rather statistical article on the principal changes that occur in the climate of Cyprus and Syria during the year comes under the head of instructive rather than pleasant reading. It gives a list of the diseases that are common to the region, their apparent causes, and the precautions to be observed by troops or residents.

An account of the share taken by Odillon Barrot in the events of February, 1848, as told by himself, follows, and in lieu of a political article there is an account of the Zulu war and South African troubles.

The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminister,* and *British Quarterly Reviews,* and *Blackwood's Magazine.* Price, $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—The April number of the *Eclectic* contains twenty articles, and there is scarcely one of them which does not possess some feature of special interest and value. The one which will attract most attention, perhaps, is the lecture on the "Electric Light," delivered by Prof. Tyndall, at the Royal Institution. This is the opening article of the number, and is followed by a remarkably entertaining paper on "Edinburgh Society Seventy Years Ago," containing personal reminiscences of Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, Brougham and the rest of the famous group that founded the *Edinburgh Review,* besides other prominent figures in the society of that period. Another highly entertaining article is one on "The Evil Eye," and other popular superstitions; but the paper which, after Prof. Tyndall's will arouse most interest is the opening instalment of John Stuart Mill's "Chapters on Socialism," which promise to be a pregnant discussion of a subject of vital importance at the present time.

There are also many other articles by the best authors. It is one of the most interesting magazines that comes to our table.

Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond street, New York. Terms, $5 per year; single number, 45 cents; trial subscription for three months, $1.

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after November 10, 1878:

WINTER.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55	p m
"	" Harrisburg	4 25	a m
"	" Williamsport	8 35	a m
"	" Lock Haven	9 40	a m
"	" Renovo	11 00	a m
"	arr at Erie	7 35	p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 20	a m
"	" Harrisburg	10 50	a m
"	" Williamsport	2 20	p m
"	" Lock Haven	5 25	p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		4 35	p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 45	a m
"	" Harrisburg	3 35	p m
"	" Williamsport	7 25	p m
"	arr at Lock Haven	8 40	p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	6 40	a m
"	" Jersey Shore	7 14	a m
"	" Williamsport	7 55	a m
	arr at Harrisburg	11 55	a m
"	" Philadelphia	3 40	p m
DAY EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	11 20	a m
"	" Williamsport	12 40	p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	4 10	p m
"	" Philadelphia	7 20	p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	8 35	p m
"	" Lock Haven	9 45	p m
"	" Williamsport	11 05	p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	2 45	a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 00	a m
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 35	a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 55	a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 40	a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 00
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 23	4 25
Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int.	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Fowler	7 40	5 46
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arrive at Tyrone	8 05	6 10
EASTWARD.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Tyrone	7 03	8 30
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Fowler	8 54	7 30
Hannah	7 36	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 30
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int.	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	10 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.30 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.10 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

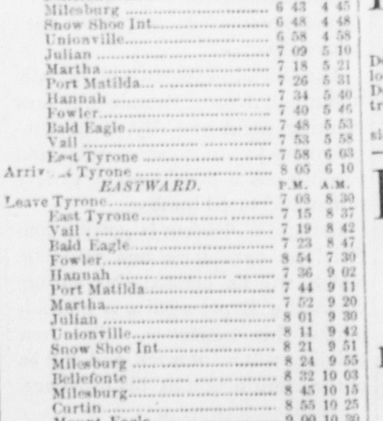
Leaves Snow Shoe 2.32 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.12 p. m.

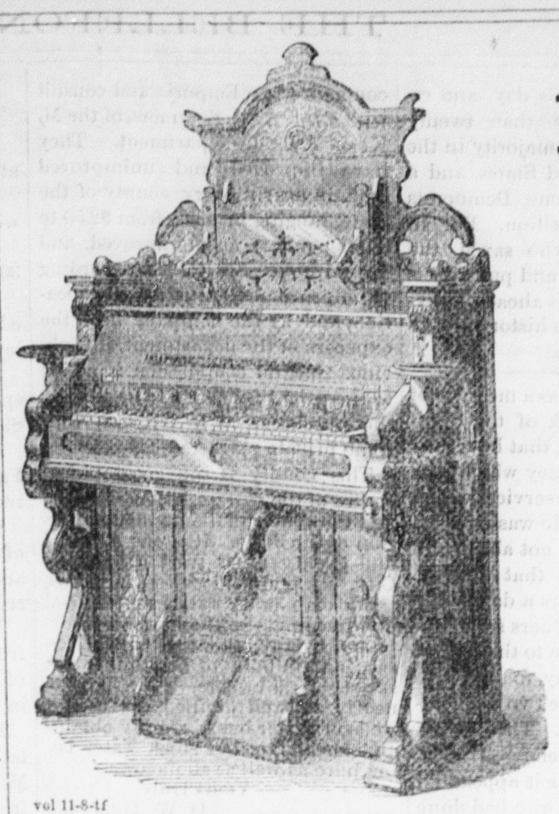
Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.27 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

Miscellaneous.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any workers of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & CO., Maine. 10 21 1y





vol 11-8-tf

BELLEFONTE
Music Store!

BUNNELL & AIKENS.
Pianos, Organs,
SEWING MACHINES
AND
SMALL INSTRUMENTS.

ALL THE LATEST SHEET MUSIC.
CHICKERING PIANOS,
(UPRIGHT AND SQUARE.)
ARION PIANOS, WATERS PIANOS and ORGANS,
ESTEY ORGANS, WOODS ORGANS.
Organs from 60 Dollars Upwards.
Pianos from 190 Dollars Upwards

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in rooms formerly occupied by the late W. P. Wilson. ja4'7t-tf

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8 1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8 42-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

E. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, vol 1-1y Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5 17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. vGn1-1y

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.
ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-'77

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank. 7 1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorneys-at-Law. Office on Allegheny Street, over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-Law. Office North side of the Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

JOHN BLAIR LINN, Attorney-at-Law, Office on Allegheny street, Bellefotne, Pa. 11-8-tf

Banks and Bankers.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. E. I. KIRK.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 10-16 1y

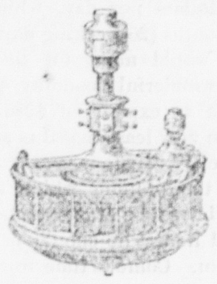
G. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, located at Bellefonte, Pa. Office in the Myers property, on Bishop street, opposite Graham's Shoe Store. 8-23

DR. J. D. GEISSINGER,
DENTIST.
A graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia, has permanently located in Bellefonte, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry in all its branches, including the treatment of diseases of the mouth.
Office: Second floor, Furst's building, North side of Court House. 10-31-tf

Dr. J. M. Lindsey
HAS LOCATED PERMANENTLY
IN BELLEFONTE.
OFFICE ON BISHOP STREET,
EAST OF ALLEGHENY,
NEAR CATHOLIC CHURCH.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
CATARRH, CONSUMPTION,
RHEUMATISM,
SCROFULA AND CANCER.
12-1f ADVICE FREE.

Foundry and Machinists.

W. P. Duncan & Co.,



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STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
ROLLING MILL
AND
Grist Mill Machinery.
5 46a812-tf.

Jewelry.

Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, Fancy Goods
HOLIDAY ASSORTMENT NOW READY.
L. E. HALDWELL & CO
902 CHESTNUT ST. 902
PHILADELPHIA,

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, FASHIONABLE BARBER, In basement of the Conrad House, Bellefonte, Pa. The best of razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a shave without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, hair oil, hair restoratives, etc., constantly on hand. *Warm and Cold Baths.* 5 1 tf

WM. MILLS, FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER. Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5 29 1y

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TO ADVERTISERS.
George P. Rowell & Co.'s
SELECT LIST
—OF—
LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

Many persons suppose this list to be composed of Cheap, low-priced newspapers. The fact is quite otherwise. The Catalogue states exactly what the papers are. When the name of a paper is printed in FULL FACE TYPE it is in every instance the BEST paper in the place. When printed in CAPITALS it is the ONLY paper in the place. When printed in roman letters it is neither the best nor the only paper, but is usually a very good one, notwithstanding. The list gives the population of every town, and the circulation of every paper. It is not a CO-OPERATIVE LIST. It is not a CHEAP LIST. At the foot of the catalogue for each State the important towns which are not covered by the list are enumerated. It is an HONEST LIST. The rates charged for advertising are barely one-fifth the publisher's schedule. The price for one inch one weeks in the entire list is $655. The regular rates of the papers for the same space and time are $3,136 35. The list includes 970 newspapers, of which 163 are issued daily and 807 weekly. They are located in 825 different cities and towns, of which 22 are State Capitals, 328 places of over 5,000 population, and 444 County Seats. Lists sent on application. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., (Printing House Square,) New York. 10 33 1y

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
ADVERTISING
To Reach Readers Outside of the Large Cities.
OVER 1000 NEWSPAPERS DIVIDED INTO SIX DIFFERENT LISTS.
Advertisements received for one or more lists. For catalogues containing names of papers, and other information and for estimates, address
BEALS & FOSTER,
10 33 1y 10 Spruce St., New York

Miscellaneous.

PATENTS
OBTAINED for Inventors, in the United States, Canada, and Europe, at reduced rates. With our principal Office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to all Patent Business with greater promptness and despatch and less cost, than other patent attorneys, who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents and other valuable matter. We refer to the German-American National Bank, Washington, D. C.; the Royal Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Joseph Casey, late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims; to the Officials of the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State. Address, LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C. 17-tf

Auctioneer's Card.
PHILIP TEATS, who has had large experience as an Auctioneer, offers his services to the people of Centre county.
He speaks German and English,
and possesses the invaluable gift in an auctioneer of a loud, clear voice, and can be distinctly heard a long distance. Those having work of this kind to do will do well to give him a call. Charges moderate. Call on or address him at Bellefonte, Pa. 12-1y

DYEING.
Mrs. W. E. Shope takes this method to inform her patrons that she is now located on Harrison avenue, north of cemetery, Bellefonte, where she is prepared to do dyeing in the most complete and satisfactory manner. Old clothes made as bright as new.
CHARGES MODERATE.
Don't forget the place, Harrison avenue, Bellefonte. 10-46-tf

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE
Is a monthly, 100-page Scrap Book of the cream of the World's Literature. Single copy, 20c., or $2 per year. An Oil Chromo (14x20 inches) of "Yosemite Valley," price, $3; "Black Sheep," a $1.50 book, in paper binding; "Christian Oakley's Mistake," a $1 book, in paper binding, and a sample copy of "Wood's Household Magazine"—all post-paid, for only 30 cents in money, or in one-cent postage stamps. Agents wanted. Most liberal terms, but nothing sent free. Address S. S. Wood, Tribune Building, New York City.

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this tp'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches.....	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

THERE are eight or ten, yes more, fraudulent members of Congress from the South, who secured their seats by bulldozing and murduring their colored constituents, in defiance of all honor and decency. The first business of the people of the South in 1880 is to kick these rebel brigadiers out of the halls of legislation. They have no more right there than a treacherous Spaniard. Murderers and Ku Klux go side by side, but it's not necessary to have them in Congress. In 1880 we believe some of these whelps will be chucked out, with their baggage checked for Salt River. Bounce them!

REPORTS received at Washington from Alaska indicate that the inhabitants of that country are annoyed by neighboring tribes of native. The man of war "Alaska" has been ordered to proceed from San Francisco and investigate matters and report what action is necessary. The "Alaska" carries twelve large guns and has 230 officers and men under command of Captain Brown. Her presence is deemed ample for the protection of the place; but if an investigation of the affairs there disclose that a permanent force is required for the defence of the inhabitants against the surrouding tribes, a military post will probably be established there. It is, however, hoped that such a step will not be necessary, as every available soldier is needed for service against the Indians on the plains.

THOSE ex-Confederates in the 46th Congress, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, who carry lead in their bodies put there by the boys in blue, are regarded with great veneration by their associates. Blackburn, Randall's opponent, walks with a limp, caused by a perforated leg, executed by a boy in blue with a minnie ball, and the Kentuckian regards that limb, thus disabled, as honored by its disability. There are very many other ex-Confederates thus loaded with Union lead, and their pride is measured in accordance with the weight of the metal thus injected. These are curious facts, peculiar with Democratic politics, and as the session of the Forty-sixth Congress progresses, it will be seen and heard that the measure of glory in the House will be that made by treason memories of rebel butcheries. It's a lovely outlook.

THE assembling, on Tuesday of last week, of the first Democratic Congress in eighteen years was witnessed by an unusual large crowd, mainly the old rebel element who still exist at the Capitol. It was evident that the Republican Senators realized the change. Zach Chandler, who had been watching the hilarity of the Democratic Senators, said: "I took this same seat eighteen years ago, and have sat here ever since, except the short break of Christiancy's term. Then the Republicans had just come into power. Jeff Davis and his party had begun their treason, and I sat here and tried to do my share to grant means for the war and carry it on, and conquer treason, and save the Union. I opposed all sentimentalities towards rebels, and thought reconstruction should be very gradual. I never expected to see at this day, and especially within less than twenty years, a Democratic majority in the Senate of the United States, and a majority of those same Democrats ex-officers in the rebellion. For an intelligent people, who saved the Union, to turn about and put rebels in power over them, is ahead of anything we'll find in the history of any other country."

WE would suggest, as a measure of economy, to the Clerk of the Commissioners, Mr. Beck, that he return to the county the money which was paid him last year for services which he did not render. He was sick for two or three months, not able to do anything; yet for all that time he received his two dollars a day, while one of the Commissioners served in his place at an expense to the county of three dollars per day, making five dollars per day for the two men doing one man's work. Then when the Commissioners rendered their time, in order to make it appear all right for the one man who had done extra work, the others brought their salaries up to his, making a still further expense to the county of six dollars per day, so that Beck's sickness did not cost the county less than eleven dollars per day, which for three months (26 working days in a month) would make for this one item of wonderful economy on the new plan an expense of $286. We think the very least that this public-spirited clerk can do is to return that part of the plunder which he received; but if he wants to be real good and honest he should pay the whole sum. Come to time, now, like a little man!

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

EMPORIA, Lyon Co., Kas.,
March 1, 1879.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Although there are four weekly and two daily newspapers published here in this city, I could not well do without the REPUBLICAN. Situated as we are, we seem to be in a position to properly appreciate its weekly visits, coming as it does brim full of news, telling us all about the folks back in old Centre, and keeping us well posted as to their doings. Sometimes, however, it brings us sad news, as when it informed us of the death of W. W. Rogers, Dr. McCoy, Jacob Nihart and many others of our old friends and acquaintences. Miss Blanche McCalmont, too, I remember as a very estimable young lady, beloved by all who knew her.

The winter with us has been a very cold and close one. During December and January we had about ten inches of snow on the prairie in this part of the State, and it furnished a good winter covering for the wheat, which, by the way, looks splendid. But the cold weather has killed nearly all the peach buds, so that the prospects for a crop of that fruit are very slim indeed.

Somebody stole Elder Mitchell's horse. The Elder, as you know, was the unsuccessful Greenback candidate for Governor. Well, when he found he had no horse to ride, he tried his level best to get into the U. S. Senate, but, in Kansas parlance, he got left, and now he has to go back to preaching. The sympathizing editor of the Emporia *News* suggests that he put his saddle on his female bovine and ride her round the circuit with a placard hung on her horns printed in large letters, "This is a horse!" Now, I think myself it would be about as near the truth as to put "this is a dollar" on a piece of paper that doesn't even promise to pay. The fact is that fiat is about played out here. We want honest money, worth one hundred cents to the dollar, and we think that honest money, like an honest Christian, ought to know that its redeemer liveth.

We have strong hopes now that the State Normal School will be rebuilt here this summer. The Legislature has passed a bill, and the Governor has signed it, to appropriate $25,000 for that purpose, on condition that this city and county furnish as much more, making $50,000, which, it is believed, will give us about as good a building as the one that was burned down, which is said to have cost over $100,000. But it was built at a time when labor and material were twice as high as they now are.

There are several hundred houses going up in all parts of our town, and the indications are that there will be plenty of work here this season.

If any of my old friends are coming here to buy land, I will state as a fact, knowing whereof I affirm, that they can do no better than to come direct to Emporia and consult with Capt. A. M. Sammers, of the M. K. & T. land department. They have improved and unimproved land in nearly every county of the State, ranging in price from $2.50 to $6.00 per acre for unimproved, and for improved $10 to $20, according to improvements, quality and location, and as the company bear the expenses of the department, it is obvious that no commission is added to the price of the land to be paid by the purchaser, as is the case with some private real estate agencies.

This county is the geographical centre of the eastern half of Kansas, and the centre of the populated portion of the State. It is one hundred and twenty miles west of Kansas City. In point of location, railroads, soil, cheap lands, water, timber, coal and free range for stock, it is not surpassed by any other section of Kansas; and in point of health it is not surpassed anywhere. The land is nearly all well drained, the best of wells of water being readily obtainable anywhere, and stock water being pure as well as abundant.

Yours truly,
D. W. TIBBINS.

Grange News.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—The Union Grange, in Bald Eagle Valley, held a very successful public meeting in the Presbyterian church, at Unionville, on the 14th of March, at 1½ o'clock P. M. There was a large attendance, and had good music by the choir, with accompaniments by the organ of the church, which was so kindly given by the church authorities. The Methodist church was also offered for our meeting. The citizens of Unionville deserve great credit for their magnanimity towards the Patrons of Husbandry and towards the people in the country in this locality upon this public occasion. Able addresses were delivered by brothers Col. James F. Weaver, Dr. James Calder and others. Rev. Campbell, the pastor of the church, made some very complimentary remarks as being highly pleased with the meeting and addresses delivered. A kinder people than the members of Union Grange one seldom meets. They have full faith in the order, and its principles of co-operation. They have a practical business agency under the management of brother Jesse Cleaver, who is appointed agent to order their supplies.

In the evening they held a private Grange meeting, and conferred the third and fourth degrees in all their grandeur on the brothers of the order, closing with an entertainment and feast of fruits that had been so thoughtfully provided. Their meeting was interesting and instructive throughout, and there will certainly be additions to Union Grange in the near future.

The next morning we returned to Milesburg to Brother Weaver's, and by special invitation we were persuaded to remain till the afternoon to accomyany them to a private meeting of Bald Eagle Grange. Two weeks before they had a select public meeting and banquet for their friends and families only, which I was told was a very pleasant affair indeed. By request, we made a few remarks of encouragement—making a few suggestions for improvements and a better place of meeting. We cannot make the Grange attractive without suitable halls, where we can enforce discipline and add adornments and libraries. Their Grange is not among the largest, but they are devoted to the principles of the order and have some able members that would carry influence in any society if exerted. R.

CENTRE HALL, March 20, 1878.

"THE rebel brigadiers" is the name that the venomous Radical newspapers apply to the Southern members of Congress. It makes them fairly bite themselves to think that the men they couldn't whip with equal numbers in the field, they can't now whip at all in the halls of legislation.—*Watchman.*

In the language of Zach Chandler a few days since, were not our "armies scattered over this broad land where they could not be used in any emergency?" Our "fleets were scattered wherever the winds blew and water was found to float them, where they could not be used to put down rebellion." Our "treasury was depleted until our bonds, bearing six per cent. interest, principal and interest payable in coin, were sold for eighty cents on the dollar of current expenses, and no buyers. Preparations were made." Our "arms were sold under an apparently innocent clause in the army bill, providing that the Secretary of War might, at his discretion, sell such arms as he deemed it for the interest of the Government to sell." This was the work of Jeff Davis and his fellow traitors. Now we ask, candidly, who was "outnumbered" in the start?

He that lends an easy and credulous ear to calumny is either a man of very ill morals or has no more sense and understanding than a child.

NEIGHBORING NEWS.

CLINTON.

A vast amount of sickness prevails at Mill Hall.

Elias Cramer, of Chatham's Run, will build a new barn.

The special court called for March 30th has been postponed.

Wm. M. Knapp has been appointed postmaster at Carroll, Sugar Valley.

James McKinney, an old and respected citizen of Pine Creek, died Saturday week, aged 88 years.

The Alcyone girls, of Porter, paid Farrandsville and Renovo a visit recently. A good time is reported.

Clinton county has a population of 23,111, embracing 7,171 taxables, according to the Auditor General's report.

New water pipes have been laid from the springs on the north side of Renovo to connect with the pipes in that borough.

Byron Winslow graduated at the late commencement of Jefferson Medical College, and Robert Dinges from the College of Pharmacy. Both were former Lock Haven lads.

At Beech Creek, on Sunday morning, Horace, son of Joseph W. Hubbard, fell through a hole in the hay-mow twelve feet high, striking his head on a stone wall, fracturing his jaw bone and inflicting a deep wound in his head, also striking a manger and breaking his thigh.—*Democrat.*

George Essenwine, for many years a resident of Lock Haven, met with an accident at Oil City, where he was carrying on business, on the 25th of February and died from its effects on the 8th instant. The incidents of the accident, as given by the deceased, and published in the *Derrick*, are that he went into his shop, and not having much to do sat down, throwing some fuel on the fire before doing so, and fell asleep. He awoke to find himself in flames. The flames were seen issuing from the shop. Assistance went at once and rescued Mr. Essenwine in a badly burned condition, with the clothes burned off the lower portion of his body.

CLEARFIELD.

A new park association has been formed in Clearfield.

There is no court at Clearfield this week as per proclamation.

The *Citizen* says that "Wright McEnally, of the Citizens' Band, is a splendid *tuber* player."

Prof. Emil Boettger, of New York, has been engaged to instruct the members of the Citizens' Cornet Band, of Clearfield.

About half a dozen boys bathed in the river on last Sunday. They attempted to jump on a passing raft, but "landed" a little too soon.—*Journal.*

Miss Alice Gates, of Curwensville, had her pocket picked while in Clearfield not long ago. This is one step for Clearfield towards civilization.

The *Raftman's Journal* estimates that 3,969,000 feet of square timber and spars, and 102,837,000 feet of logs will be taken out of Clearfield county during the spring floods.

From the *Times* we learn that the store of J. C. Wright & Co., in Curwensville, was robbed of goods to the amount of $50. The burglar effected an entrance by prying open a back door.

The Woodward sawmill, a mile and a half above Pennfield, is now running night and day, giving employment to a number of men, and turning out a considerable variety of manufactured lumber.

George W. Rheem is getting material on hand for a new building, which will be erected this spring, where the Express office is and adjoining his residence. The new building will be of brick, and will be of the same height as his residence.

MIFFLIN.

At a recent sale in Menno township, David Johston bought a gray mare, and left her in care of Mr. Knepp. Shortly afterward John Young presented himself at Knepp's with an order from Johnston for the mare, and took her to Stone Valley where he sold her. Johnston now alleges that the order was a forgery, and a prosecution or two are likely to grow out of the transaction.—*Democrat.*

W. H. Mateer, of Menno twp., was arrested not long since on the charge of running an illicit distillery. The *Democrat* says the arrest was instigated by Mr. M.'s son-in-law, who had some difficulty with the old man. It is also alleged that there was no just ground for the charge made, as Mr. M. has never made any whiskey, but had simply been experimenting with a new distilling device or apparatus of his own invention.

CHILI is getting ready for war.

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, March 20, '79.

Do the people of this country—the intelligent masses who endured all the sacrifices demanded for the suppression of a wicked and causeless rebellion which the Democratic party had been secretly nourishing for years, and finally precipitated, who have with little repining endured all the business prostration and ruin which more remotely but nevertheless surely followed that war, and who have patiently and lawfully abided the return of prosperity—do they appreciate the full significance of this extra session? Do they fully appreciate the fact that it was forced, just as confidence had been so far restored that business was seeking old channels, was making new one and promised to make this season an exceptionally prosperous one, for the one sole purpose of enabling the exultant Democratic leaders to secure a partisan advantage? There is no pretense that all necessary legislation might not have been enacted by the 4th inst., and the disturbing effect on business of Congress in session have been avoided after that date. Nothing stood in the way of that consummation but the determination to throw down every bar to illegal voting, to abolish every restraint on the spirit of mob violence at the polls, to encourage bull-dozing and tacitly endorse the wholesale assassinations of the past decade, by the absolute repeal of the U. S. election laws specially enacted to preserve the purity of the ballot-box, to give due and full effect to the ballot of every legal voter, and bearing on every section of the country with precisely equal force. All the disastrous effects on rich and poor that are certain to grow out of an extra session convened under the peculiar circumstances attending the present one, must be endured that this old party of slavery, perjury and treason of which it don't even pretend to have ever repented, may systematically enter upon the task of disfranchising the Republican party South without let or hindrance, and that it may at once set about the work of organizing its armies of illegal voters in northern cities with a view to the campaign of 1880, without fear of successful interference by Federal authorities. And finally do they understand that almost the first work after organization was to add another to the long list of partisan outrages which have been perpetrated in contested cases without the slightest regard to facts, law or equity, since Democracy's restoration in the House.

Despite the free whiskey, the aid of the braggarts, the championship of the party bullies, the advocacy of the lobby and its tools, and the *eclat* imparted to Blackburn's canvass by the more disreputable elements of the party, Randall was enabled to win easily over his Democratic competitor. And though the latter is a stalwart partisan; though his rulings and decisions have been of more than doubtful propriety, about everybody estimating Blackburn's antecedents, the present direction of his sympathies and the character of his following, from a loyal standpoint, rejoices at the election of Randall as infinitely the least of two evils that menaced us. Those especially, who have fought the fiat delusion, are particularly gratified, as Blackburn's election would doubtless have been construed as conferring the widest license in the way of financial tinkering and experiment.

Only one of the little handful of Greenbackers—Ladd, of Maine, and a double and twisted Bourbon—could be brought to endorse the enormity of seating the Democratic contestant from the 2nd Florida district. All honor to the others for their maiden vote in behalf of justice and equity.

It is generally believed the President will veto the repeal of the election laws, but speculation beyond that takes the widest range. It seems the general feeling to confine legislation to the appropriation bills and the political amendments attached during the last session.

The Cameron-Oliver suit has resulted disastrously to the ancient complainant by the production of her legal husband in court.

DE SOTO.

A Bishop Severely Criticised.

The Rev. Richard Gilmour, Catholic Bishop of Cleveland, is being severely denounced for his lenten pastoral, in which he threatens to withdraw the privileges of the Church from those who send their children to public schools, who join secret societies, or read the *Irish World*. What makes the case seemingly more flagrant is, that Gilmour is a Scotchman, and was educated a Presbyterian. The Cleveland *Herald* says: If for such offenses as sending a child to a public school, joining a secret society, or reading the *Irish World* Catholics can be cut off from fellowship with the Church, forbidden the enjoyment of its sacred privileges and the consolations of religion, be refused absolution and sent, bound hand and foot, to an hopeless eternity of punishment—if the rites of Christian burial are to be denied, and the body of the unhappy wretch be left to moulder in consecrated ground, what punishment shall be left for the graver crimes against society, against law, against God? Evidently our Bishop was born three centuries too late.

A commercial traveler was fleeced out of $150 by a couple of three-card monte men, in the cars, near Corry, the other day.

Additional Local Matters.

Ettinger Again.

A few weeks since we made mention of the arrest of one Ettinger for stealing a rifle. A correspondent of the Lewistown *Gazette*, writing from Milroy, has this to say of the man and his character: "Emanuel Ettinger, who figured notably in the Snyder county murder trial last December, has again got his foot in the pot, this time boiling hot. He came here a few weeks ago, and after parleying sold a rifle to one of our citizens, which turned out to be the property of George Breon, of Spring Mills, from whose premises Ettinger had stolen it. A warrant was accordingly taken out and two constables arrested him in his old haunts in Snyder county and conveyed him to jail at Bellefonte. Knowing that they had a rather slippery bird in charge, it is said the constables handcuffed him, and one of them had the shackles fastened to his own arm to prevent the prisoner's escaping. Ettinger is a desperate fellow, and he is well known as having been connected with a gang of thieves in the lower end of this and the upper end of Snyder county, which was partially broken up by constables Garrett and Clum."

College Items.

Our correspondent from College, "Patron," jots down the following:

Apples cheap.

Winter work about over.

Wheat crop most all marketed.

No corn to haul away. Many farmers are buying to feed.

Oats and hay plenty.

Potatoes and sugar beets scarce.

Cloverseed plenty, and time, some think, to sow. I think it too soon.

Live stock pretty good sale, with the exception of horses and swine.

Improvements are slack on account of the scarcity and high price of money.

State College and surroundings look lively. Some new improvements have been made.

Lemont stands still, awaiting the new railroad.

Oak Hall flowering mill has undergone some important repairs.

The woolen factory is in fine trim.

Oak Hall foundry and shops, almost new, are in good working order.

I am in favor of the projected Farmers' Club.

The Water Question.

The most popular measure that the Town Council has ever advocated is the bill now pending before the Legislature authorizing the borough authorities to procure a water power, to force water into the reservoir, by the use of which the expensive steam power can be done away with. There was some little opposition to it at first because the subject was not properly understood. If a remonstrance against the passage of the bill was to be circulated now, there would not be enough signers to make a baker's dozen. We are glad to know that Representatives Gephart and Murray will pass the bill in the House at the earliest day possible. Notwithstanding their willingness to pass the bill, our citizens should not fail to keep sight of and agitate the question, until the object for which the bill is intended shall be finally consummated.

—Col. A. Grabowskii has tendered to the trustees of the State College his resignation as professor of modern languages, which has been accepted, and C. F. Reeves, of Allentown, N. J., selected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Reeves received his training in modern languages from Col. Grabowskii, he was the valedictorian of his class, and there seems to be no doubt that he will fill the position to which he has been called with credit to himself and give entire satisfaction to the authorities and patrons of the college.

—Last Wednesday night the pipe leading from the High street water main into Cal Bower's house burst, and the prospect of having a cellar full of water was exceedingly good for a while. Cal routed out Galbraith, the plumber, and the two went to digging for the "turn-off" at Reynolds' bank corner.

—An overdose of atropia, a stupifying drug, was administered on Saturday to Mrs. Cam Boak, of Snow Shoe, and for many hours her life was in imminent danger. Dr. Hibbler, of this place, went out and remained until Tuesday. He labored with her continually, and when he left she was on a fair way of recovering.

—Edward F. Hartzell left on Monday for Bethlehem. Before going he went through our establishment aud said good-bye. We hope Mr. H. may be successful in future undertakings.

—William Schroyer, the furniture man, suffered last week from neuralgia in the head.

—Clint. Lindsey's little Injun is a terror.

—The following parties, most of whom purchased tickets of Col. Wm. Shortlidge, went west yesterday afternoon: Ira Lawver, Geo. Hoy, Wm. Hoy and James Dunlap to Topeka, Ka; J. J. Piper and family to Junction City, Ka; Joseph Holder and family to Abilene, Ka; A. B. Daugherty and J. D. Rapp to Kansas City, Geo. Hoover and family to Salina, Ka; Mary Long and Lydia Frank to Beloit, Ka; Ellen Geiswite to Salina, Ka; Henry Stickler to St. Louis; Abraham Best and family to Lindsey, Ottowa Co. Ka; Abraham, William, and Mrs. Armstrong to Severance, Kansas.

—Economy being the ruling passion of the day, the public will find it true economy in every sense to purchase their building and housekeeping hardware from Wilson, McFarlane & Co. They are selling paints, oils, glass and nails, at manufacturers prices, and builders will find it to their interest to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. Housekeepers can get everything in kitchen furniture of the latest and most improved pattern at less prices than they pay for old styles. Their goods are all new and bought at the lowest cash figures from first hands. Call and examine their stock.

—Housekeepers at this season of the year are turning their attention to their stoves, and as many of them find that the stove they are using is of the old style, and without the modern improvements. We would suggest that they examine the varied and complete assortments of Wilson, McFarlane & Co. We have especially noticed two beautiful styles, the Highland Queen and the Regulator. For cheapness, durability and beauty, neither of them can be equalled.

—At the last meeting of Council a resolution was adopted making the pay of Chief of Police one hundred and sixty dollars per year, and the pay of his assistant one hundred and forty dollars per year, and requiring them to assume the additional duty of lighting, extinguishing and keeping the street lamps in good condition. This is an improvement, as the police will have authority to arrest evil disposed persons who throw stones into the street lamps.

—Valentines & Co., have just completed a very satisfactory business year, and desire to notify their many friends and patrons that as they propose to continue business in Bellefonte, they are *not* selling off at cost. They would give to the public, however, the most *positive* assurance that they are prepared and willing to sell goods at as low prices as any reliable business house in Centre county, and request only a careful examination to convince you of this fact.

—Miss Sue Ligget of Liberty twp., this county, and Miss Annie Fearon, of Beech Creek, Clinton county, visited Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hoover on Saturday, and returned home on Tuesday morning.

—Rev. Wylie has accepted a call from the Butler, Pa., Presbyterian church at $3,000 per year. The *Watchman* "reverend" wouldn't mind getting a call of that dimension.

—Judge Mayer has granted a change of venue in the Turner murder case, tried in Clearfield county some time ago, and the cause will be taken to the courts of Clinton county.

—To ladies: send to Bunnel & Aikens for your patterns. Five hundred dollars worth of Butterick's and five hundred dollars worth of Mme. Demorest's, always on hand.

—At the opening of Bauland's Bee Hive dry goods house there was a great rush, and he astonished his customers by selling at figures unheard of before.

—The merchant tailoring establishment attached to Newman's ready made clothing house is turning out neat-fitting clothing.

—Miss Maggie McMicken, of Mill Hall, and Miss Lizzie Taylor, of near Salona, are the guests of Col. Shortlidge and family.

—Louis Doll will open a fine stock of boots about April 1st in the room occupied by William McClellan, Brockerhoff row.

—Wilson, McFarlane & Co. are the sole agents for Centre county for the sale of Harrison's celebrated ready-mixed paints.

—Newman's stock of ready made clothing cannot be excelled for quality, quantity, variety, or prices.

—Ask for Harrison's ready-mixed paints, for sale at Wilson, McFarlane & Co.'s hardware store.

—The railroad track at the High street crossing was repaired last Thursday forenoon.

—Bring on your old wornout wringers and have them made as good as new, at H. K. Hicks. 13-4t

—Ex-Prothontary Williams and A. J. Cruse left on last Saturday for Baltimore.

A Handsome Income for an Energetic Lady or Gentleman.

The Ohio Scale Works, of Cincinnati, have just patented and are now introducing to the public a handsomely finished family scale, an article that has always been needed in every household, and in a communication addressed to the editor of this paper the proprietors ask us to refer them to some reliable party, to introduce it for them to the people of this county. It is very seldom that a new article steps so suddenly into universal favor. Housekeepers are loud in its praise. It is always ready, there are no weights to get lost or hunted up, is reliable and will not get out of order. The description of them is a handsome base surmounted by a column, in which works a spirl spring so scientifically adjusted as to weigh anything up to twelve pounds with perfect accuracy, on the top of the column is the platform on which the articles to be weighed are placed, and they have an adjustible indicator so that you can take the tare of any vessel you may use in weighing, giving you the exact net weight. Housekeepers at once see their value in weighing fruits, sugars and other ingredients used in preserving, cooking, etc., or in testing the weights of purchases from others.

The scales are made of brass, are highly polished and finished in a skillful manner. They are very attractive, and take the eye of every one who sees them.

It seems to us that nearly every family in the county will want one, and is certainly a rare opportunity for some smart and energetic party to pick up quite a nice little income during the next few months. The company has agents in other counties who are easily making from $5 to $6 per day selling them, and we would recommend parties in need of employment to drop the Ohio Scale Works, No. 125 and 127 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, O., a postal card, and all information, etc., will be cheerfully given them by mentioning our paper.

—David H. Weaver, Esq., an old and respected citizen died on Saturday. His remains were buried on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

—People from the country will do well to call at Bauland's Bee Hive and examine his immense stock of goods.

—D. G. Bush, Esq., came home last week after selling a Virginia property for $4,000 more than he paid for it.

—Bauland's Bee Hive clerks are obliging fellows and capable of selling goods at low figures.

—Rev. Yocum, of the M. E. church, will occupy his pulpit next Sunday.

—You can save an agent's profit by buying at Bunnel & Aikens.

READING NOTICES.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.—For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza Hoarseness and Difficult Breathing, and all affections of the Throat, Branchial Tubes and Lungs, leading to consumption. This sovereign remedy is compounded from the favorite receipt of an illustrious physicion and chemist, who for many years used it with the most complete success in his extensive private practice. He had long been profoundly impressed with the wonderful virtue of the plant Horehound, in union with the *cleansing* and *healing* properties of Tar, extracted from the *life principle* of the forest tree Abies Balsamea, or Balm of Gilead. For years he was baffled in his attemps to blend these great medicinal forces into such a union that the original power of each would be preserved, the disagreeable qualities of tar removed, and the price of the compound be within reach of all. At last, after a long course of difficult chemical experiments, he found that, by adding those five other ingredients, each one valuable by itself, he not only obtained the desired result, but greatly increased the curative powers of the compound. This, having been thoroughly tested by practice, is now offered to the general public as a safe, pleasant and infallible cure. Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle. For sale by all druggists. Depot, Crittenton's, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York City. Great saving by buying large size.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute. 13-4t

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

Makes the skin Soft, Clear, Pure, White and Healthy! Is cleansing, deoderising, disinfecting, soothing, healing and purifying; removes dandruff, chafing, ulcers, sores, eruptions, roughness and redness of the skin; relieves itching, burning and stinging of the skin, and irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve Itching Piles where nothing else will have any effect; is free from all offensive odor, and prevents Contagious Diseases, and as an external medical and toilet preparation it has no equal. Price, 25 cts.; by mail, 35 cts. Box, 3 cakes, 60 cts.; by mail, 75 cts. Sold by druggists. E. S. WEBSTER, proprietor. Office, 50 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Depot, N. Third St., Phila., Pa. 9 28eow-1y

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debillity and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, New York. 13-4w

A GOOD HOUSEWIFE.—The good housewife, when she is giving her house its spring rennovating, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than many houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she must know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See other column. 12-2t

The Great Discovery.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient iron salt we possess. Citrate of Magnetic Oxide combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron combined with truly valuable Nerve tonic, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensable as Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price, $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKEL, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Sold only in $1 bottles. All others are counterfeits, so beware of them.

Buy six bottles for $5.00.

Worms Removed Alive

E. F. Kunkel's worm syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat and Stomach worms. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician in this country for the removal of worms. He removes Tape worm, with head and all complete, alive two hours, and no fee until removed. Send for circular, or call on yous druggist and get a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price, $1.00. It never fails.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Centre county, in the matter of the account of Sarah Crissman, Executrix of &c., of Adam Crissman, deceased. The undersigned, an auditor appointed by said court, to hear and pass upon the errors alleged in said account, restate the same in accordance with his findings, and make distribution of the balance to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointments at his office, in Bellefonte, on Monday, April 14, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Parties interested will please attend.

CLEMENT DALE, Auditor.
13-3w

BELLEFONTE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their rooms on Monday, April 7th, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at which time an election will be held for seven (7) managers to serve the ensuing year.

Paragraph 5, section 2nd, of Constitution.—No member shall have a right to vote or be eligible to an office under this association, who shall be in any arreages in the payment of or assessments on capital stock.

By order of Board of Managers.

JACOB V. THOMAS, Secretary.
13-2w

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Board of Pardons at Harrisburg, at its meeting on the 1st Tuesday in April next, for the pardon of Charles Miller, convicted of aggravated assault and battery at the January term last of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for Centre county.

JOHN G. LOVE, Att'y for Charles Miller.
11-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Jacob Nihart, deceased, late of Marion township, Centre county, Pa., notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate settlement, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated.

March 3, 1879. S. H. BENNISON, Walker P. O., Centre Co. 9-4 Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Marry Emma Swarm, late of Spring township, Centre county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all parties indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, duly authenticated to

J. E. SWARM, Administrator, Pleasant Gap, Pa.
13-6t
March 18, 79.

Iron City College

YOUNG MEN prepared for active business life. The only institution in the United States exclusively devoted to practical business education. School always in session. Students can enter at any time. For circular giving full particulars address
13-4t J. C. SMITH, A. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parson's Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me. 13-4t

$1200 returns in 30 days on $100 invested. Official reports and information free. Like profits weekly on Stock options of $10 to $50. Address, F. Potter Wight & Co., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y. 13-4w

SPECIAL
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
50
NEW BUGGY WAGONS

On Spar and Fliptic Springs, made in New York. To be sold for account of whom it may concern,

On Thursday Morning,
APRIL 3rd, 1879,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT
HERKNESS' BAZAAR,
NINTH & SANSOM STS.,
13 PHILADELPHIA. 2t

New Advertisements.

What's in a Name?

E. A. SMITH,
TINSMITH.

-ALL MY TINWARE WARRANTED.-

BUY NONE BUT THE GENUINE
SMITH TINWARE.

ALL MY WARE IS STAMPED WITH MY NAME, TO PREVENT DECEPTION.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING

MADE A SPECIALTY BY ME.

My Work Is All Warranted!

LIGHTNING RODS

Erected and Repaired.

Dealer in Stoves, Ranges, Heaters and Furnaces. Also set, clean and repair stoves, &c.

COME AND SEE.

Under Wilson, McFarlane & Co.'s Hardware Depot, First National Bank Block. 13-13-1y

THE MODEL BOOK STORE,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

JOHN C. MILLER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Books,
Fancy Goods,
Photograph Albums,
Stationery,
Pocketbooks,
Gold Pens,
Wall Paper,
Umbrellas,
Window Shadows and Fixtures
Toilet Sets
Fancy Chinaware
Japanese Goods,
Toys, Toys,
Cigars, Etc., Etc.

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR EVERY TOWNSHIP IN THE COUNTY.

DAILY PAPERS & PERIODICALS.
11-6

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Dr. J. M. McCoy, late of Boggs township, deceased. Claims against the same and debts due the estate can be settled with

FRANK McCOY, Administrator.
10-6t

CAUTION.—Notice is hereby given to all persons not to meddle or interfere with the following articles now in the hands of John A. Dorman, the undersigned having purchased them at constable's sale on March 8th, 1879: 1 cow, 1 spring wagon, 4 hogs, 1 cutter sled, 1 set harness and all household furniture and personal property.

A. BECKER.
11-3t*

New Advertisements.---Dry Goods.

THE KEYSTONE STORE,
Reynolds' Opera House,
ALLEGHENY STREET,
Grand Opening,
April 1st,
1879.

Fancy Goods Department.
Cashmeres, Black Silks, Summer Silks, Alpacas, Brocaded Silks, Corded Dress Goods, Diagonals and Merinos, Brege Shawls, and all colors Summer Shawls, Cheap.

Notion Department.
Ladies' and Gents' Kid Gloves, Silk Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Light and Colored, Ladies' and Gents' Hose, Dress Buttons, Fringes, Ladies' Ties, Collars and Cuffs.

Clothing Department.
Collars, Hats and Caps, Boots, Shoes, White Shirts, Suspenders, and all kinds of Mens', Youths', Boys' and Childrens' Clothing and Underwear, Hosiery.

Carpet Department.
Fine Tapestries, Body, Brussels, Dobbsen's, Ingrain, Philadelphia Rags, and all other styles of Carpet.

CARPETS A SPECIALTY.

I. GUGGENHEIMER & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

GRAND DISPLAY
-‡-OF THE-‡-
BEE HIVE DRY GOODS STORE!
—ONE PRICE EXCLUSIVE.—

I HAVE JUST OPENED A NEW AND COMPLETE LINE OF

Dress Goods in all the Latest Spring Styles,
BLACK GOODS and SILKS,
SHAWLS, ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
CARPETS,
(BEST GOODS, ALL CHOICE PATTERNS.)

Curtains, Lace and Cloth, Table Linen, Napkins and Towels, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Ribbons, Ties, Corsets,
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.,

Which I will offer at prices never before equalled. A call at the BEE HIVE will convince you that it is the cheapest place in the county.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,
J. H. Bauland.

12-tf Our Motto is One Price, and the Very Lowest; the Best of Goods and no Misrepresentations.

LYON & CO. ARE SELLING OFF THEIR STOCK **AT COST!**
LYON & CO. ARE SELLING OFF THEIR STOCK **AT COST!**

For the purpose of changing our business, we will offer our entire stock of goods at COST, and a great many goods that we have—a larger stock than we like—we shall sell BELOW COST. This is a chance to buy goods from 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than ever offered before.

LOOK AT THESE UNPARALLELED BARGAINS:

We have 200 dozen of Full regular made Children's Hose, worth from $5 to $7 per cozen, which we have placed on our counters at	10 CENTS PER PAIR
2,500 yards of Embroidery	AT COST
Large line of Towels and Napkins	AT COST
Largest stock of Corsets in the Country	AT COST
1, 2, 3 and 4 Button Kid Gloves, just received	AT COST
10,000 yards of Linen, Torchon, Valenciennes, Russian and Collar Laces and Inserting	AT COST
500 gross of Pearl, Vegetable, Ivory and Silk Dress Buttons, best quality,	AT COST
Large line of Irish Linens, bought at bankrupt sale last fall	AT COST
Large line of Curtain Laces, all new designs	AT COST
Ruchings, Rufflings—our entire stock of Dress Goods	AT COST
Ladies' Coats, Spring Shawls, Black and Colored Silks	AT COST

CLOTHING. WE CALL PARTICULAR ATTTENTION TO OUR FINE STOCK OF MEN'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, *at Cost.* **CLOTHING.**

OUR STOCK is full and complete in every line, and a great many goods that we have received for the Spring Trade, which we purchased before we contemplated changing our business, will also be sold AT COST.

13 tf **LYON & CO.**

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

High Priced Officials Not the Men to Represent Farmers.

The farmers now live in an age that requires them to make close observation of the official duties as transacted by public men, if they propose to take an intelligent part in our governmental affairs, as well as vote for those only who are faithful to public trusts. There are no public servants who should be selected with more care and judgment than members of Congress and State Legislatures. It is upon these officials that the duties of enacting laws, providing ways and means, as well as for the disbursement of public moneys devolve. The agricultural districts contribute largely, although indirectly, to the treasury provided for from time to time in the several enactments of these bodies. With very few exceptions the Legislatures, State and National, are made up of members who have never shoved the jack-plane, swung the blacksmiths' hammer, nor tilled the ground.

For some reason unexplained the people quietly fall into rank and grow enthusiastic over the nomination of some attorney who has labored for years to control the convention, so as to get this coveted prize. Why is it that politics are so generally given over to lawyers?

In our early days our laws in regard to commerce, navigation, and finances were framed by people who had never, as a class, studied Blackstone, nor spent their lives pleading in court on all sides of a case pursuant to the promptings of a retaining fee. Our first law-makers and constitutional advisers were men of the people—men who had had experience in the various avocations of the people—men who were single minded and thoroughly in earnest in helping the people. Nowadays politics seem to have another meaning. It seems now to be the rule for one party to interfere with and block all measures that may be proposed by the opposite party. The question of the needs of the people, or good to general trade, seems never to be the question that decides.

The fact of it is, we need to get back to old time ideas, and send men from the people to legislate for us—men who know what is needed by the farmer, the merchant and the manufacturer. At a recent visit to Harrisburg during which we took occasion to make close observation of the make up and official action of the members representing interior counties, we were glad to see so many who were of that class, who realize that they represent a constituency known as common people, who can and do appreciate the views and wants of the toiling masses. This observation applies to the gentleman who represent the interior, with the exception of Mr. Ben. Hewit, a member of the House, from Blair county, who is looking for a wider field and higher honors, who assumes to be a follower of Blackstone, that gazes through gold spectacle frames and walks with a turkey gobbler strut; who, unfortunately for the masses, is chairman of the committee on judiciary general, whose delight and ambition is to legislate for high fees and high salaries for lawyers and other public functionaries, who haven't the brains or energy to earn a living at a fair compensation for service rendered. This notable Ben. is one of the fish commission, who have the disbursement of ten thousand dollars per year, and who bestow their services gratis, except the necessary expenses. What a blessing it must be for a man to hold two offices at one and the same time, and only receive pay for one. It was thought at one time that General Harry White was the only official in the State of Pennsylvania endowed with the double functionaries. Unfortunately for Harry, Benny comes to the surface and nibbles for the honors.

Common modesty, as well as the constitutional provision, would have prompted a conscientious legislator to resign as a member of the fish commission, prior to taking the oath as a member of the House of Representatives. The fact that Mr. Hewit is disposed to smuggle himself through in both offices at one and the same time, and voting himself pay from one office and expenses for the other, is an indication that he is extremely fond of office—one of the veritable chaps that farmers will do well to stear clear of in the future. Hewit is certainly too fishy to represent farmers.

Fence Laws of Pennsylvania.

[Read before the Pennsylvania Board of Agriculture by Hon. M. C. Beebe, of Crawford.]

The fence laws of Pennsylvania are—or rather the fence law of Pennsylvania is, as defined by the Supreme Court of the State in Gregg vs. Gregg, 5th P. F. Smith, page 227 of the reports, as follows:

"All corn fields and grounds kept for inclosures, within the said province and counties annexed, shall be well fenced, with fences at least five feet high, of sufficient rail or logs, and close at the bottom; and whosoever, not having their ground so enclosed with such sufficient fence as aforesaid, shall hurt, kill or damage to any horse, kine, sheep, hogs or goats of any other person's, by hurting or driving them out from said grounds, shall be liable to make good all damages sustained thereby to the owner of said cattle."—Act of 1700, vol. 1st, Pendon, page 693.

The opinion of the court in this case seems to settle the following points, and are thus defined in the syllabus:

1. The common law required the owner to keep his cattle within his close, and their intrusion on another was a trespass. This would be the rule in the State, except for the acts of Assembly, which impose duties upon the land owners other than those of English common law.

2. The owner of improved lands must fence them, both to restrain his cattle and to shut out the cattle of his neighbors.

3. Unless improved lands are enclosed by a fence, the owner is in default and cannot maintain trespass for damages by roving cattle.

4. The provision of the act of 1700 that the owner of such cattle shall make good all damage to the owner of the enclosure, if it be fenced according to law, implies that without such fence there is no such liability.

5. A recovery can not be had in any case for damage which the negligence or malfeasance of the plaintiff contributed to bring on himself.

6. Improved lands are required to be fenced, and where it is the duty of the land owner to fence his land, he cannot recover damages by stray cattle while he neglects the duty.

A fair inference from the language of the above quoted act of Assembly, would further be, that the owner of waste fields and uninclosed woodlands, would still have a right of action against the owners of trespassing cattle, had not the courts held in other cases that although the right of action existed by the common law, yet because the damages are inappreciable, they should not be noticed. And because it is better to treat waste lands as common, without limitation, to prevent vexatious litigation.

This act was passed when the country was new, when improved fields were the exception, and not the rule, when fencing material was plenty, and the only trouble was to get rid of it, when rails and logs were the only material used, when the people were poor and unable to keep their cattle without giving them the opportunity of promiscuous forage. Yet as the country improved and increased in population, and the necessity of keeping cattle in inclosed fields became apparent, this statute seems to have fallen into disuse; or was, perhaps, forgotten, and nothing was more common than to find our lower courts deciding that almost anything else was the law than that, until it was again brought to the front by raising the question in the case above recited.

The act of 1784, for the counties of Bedford, Westmoreland, Fayette, etc., to which I have heretofore called the attention of the Board, is entitled, perhaps, to be treated as a State law, as the territorial extent of these counties at the time of the passage of the act included all of what is now called Western Pennsylvania, and I feel quite sure is yet the law in any of those counties constituting the original, unless superseded by local and special enactments. For a majority of them, however, local laws have been enacted not only for the counties, but different laws for different townships in the same county, a condition of things, however, which may be found all over the State. This act of 1784 was the same in substance, or that portion of it remaining unrepealed, as the act of 1700, changing, however, the height to four and one-half feet, allowing an open space underneath, and fixing the space between the rails to five inches. The repeal of these two acts, thereby leaving the common law in force, where not supplied by local acts, is the improvement I would suggest as the only practical measure which the Legislature could perhaps be induced to entertain at this time. The common law, then, as we understand it, would allow cattle to run at large, making the owner responsible for any damage, except so far as allowing waste fields and uninclosed woodlands to be free, for reasons heretofore stated in this article, and would only require owners to fence in their own cattle instead of fencing out their neighbor's. No doubt it will become public sentiment in time to prohibit cattle running at large, as has already been done in several of the States; and in a more remote time, when population shall become dense and property valuable, and all the economies a consideration; when as in Germany all fences will be required by law to be taken away and all cattle be housed, then will the advocates of soiling rejoice.

[It is desirable that all farmers who are in favor of the repeal of these two acts, communicate with their representatives on the subject, as it will come before the House at the present session.—Ed.]

Harrowing Wheat in Spring.

The *Country Gentlemen* publishes an article on the above subject from Mr. Franklin Sherman of Ash Grove farm, Fairfax county, Va., which is of particular interest. Mr. Sherman says: "P. Y. wanted to know if wheat or rye would be benefited by harrowing in the spring, if it was sowed broadcast and covered either with the harrow or shovel plow? If I have not heretofore occupied too much of you space on this subject, will you allow me to say to him that it will not hurt either the wheat or the rye, however sowed or however covered. Only two precautions I have found desirable to observe. Do not harrow when wet; and harrow before the stalk is formed.

"I have no hesitation in offering P. Y. this advice, as I have done the same thing myself, and with only good results. After experimenting sufficiently to satisfy myself on this point, I two years ago harrowed a field of wheat and rye, which had been sowed breadcast and covered partly with the harrow and partly with shovel plows. The result was most satisfactory.

"One other item is of importance—harrow thoroughly, lap sufficiently to break and pulverize the whole surface. Advice given by the editors of a paper like this should, above all other things, be safe; and in this case, as in others, that given P. Y. is eminently so, when you say 'provided such a harrow is used as will not injur the plants'. Will you allow me to say to him, and to all others thinking of harrowing their fall grain this spring, it is not necessary to get a smoothing or sloping-tooth harrow to do this work.

"A proper harrow for this purpose is a sharp, upright, square-toothed one, of medium weight, with teeth three-quarters of an inch of one-inch iron, and projecting six to eight inches below the frame. If found too light for thorough work, it can be weighed enough to do it. I mentioned this kind first because it is the one I have used, and which has served me well; second, the slooping-toothed harrows. These have been so widely recommended and advertised for this special purpose as to need no words from me. I have, however, seen grain fields so crusted in the spring that an ordinary smoothing-harrow would not thoroughly break up the surface, and it is just at this time that a thorough harrowing is most benefictial.

The Farmer's Creed.

We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.

That the soil loves to eat as well as the owner, and ought, therefore, to be well manured.

In going to the bottom of things, and, therefore, in deep plowing and enough of it. All the better if it be a subsoil plow.

In large crops, which leave land better than they found it, making both the farm and farmer rich at once.

That every farm should own a good farmer.

That the fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence—without these lime, gypsum and guano will be of little use.

In good fences, good farmhouses, good orchards and children enough to gather in the fruit.

In a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a clean cupboard, a clean dairy and clear conscience.

That to ask a man's advice is not stooping, but of much benefit.

That to keep a place, and everything in its place, saves many a step and is pretty sure to lead to good tools and to keep them in order.

That kindness to stock, like good shelter, is a saving of fodder.

That it is a good thing to keep an eye on experiments, and note all—good and bad.

That it is a good rule to sell your grain when it is ready.

That it is a good thing to grow into farming, not jump into it.

That all of farming is summed up in, the manure heap on the farm.

In enriching the soil according to its wants.

Milk Yield of Different Breeds of Cattle.

Dr. J. C. Morris, in a paper prepared and read by him before the Philadelphia County Medical Society, says in relating to the different breeds of cows of their milk products: "We have around us, beside the common cow, the Durham, Ayrshire, Devon and Alderney, or Jersey. The yield of these varies greatly in quality—that of the Durham or short-horn being large, but poor in butter and moderately in cuisine—the best yield increases and the quantity diminishes in the order named. Thus, eighteen quarts of Durham (and often of common, which are mainly grade Durham), fourteen quarts of Devon or twelve quarts of Jersey milks yield one pound of butter (Flint.) The Ayrshire and Devon milk are rich in cuisine and butter. The latter yields its cream but slowly, and is, therefore, in my opinion, the best for family use. The Jersey milk is rich in butter, but comparatively poor in cuisine, while the Durham is too watery. The Ayrshire is better than the latter, but still hardly as rich or as evenly balanced in its constituents as the Devon.

We ferment manure for the same reason that we decompose bone-dust or mineral phosphates with sulphuric acid and convert them into superphosphate, or for the same reason that we grind our corn and cook the meal. These processes add nothing to the amount of plant food in the bones or the nutriment in the corn. They only increase its availability. So in fermenting manure. This process renders the plant food in the manure more immediately available.

The farmer who is habitually careful with his seed grain so as to get only the best, is doing much toward advancing the products of his fields, not only in starting his crop—in which it is so important—but throughout its entire growth, including the berry which is to form the seed for the succeeding year. This is apt to be plumper and sounder, and much the better calculated for the next sowing and an improvement upon the last. I include with the grains the seed also of the forage plants. Always the best growth should be selected, the greatest difficulty being to obtain clean seed and keep it clean, on account of the foul condition of the land.

I lately had a fine cow that, after calving, gave bloody milk. I had the calf suck the cow. As it did not take all her milk, we had to put it in the swill tub. She continued to give bloody milk for over three weeks. I thought we should have to lose the use of her. I asked a neighboring farmer if he knew of any cure. He said he had heard that saltpetre was good. I thought I would try it. I dissolved perhaps one-third of a teaspoonful, and mixed it in a warm bran mash. Three or four days after I asked my man if the milk looked any better. "Oh," said he (being a Frenchman), "it is all white now." At all events, we had no more bloody milk from her. I would not say that the saltpetre cured her, but the case is just as I state.—*Weekly Globe.*

One leak on nearly every farm may be found in the neglect of the agricultural implements. In traveling over the country it is no unusual sight to see plows, harrows, wagons, sleds, reapers, mowers, etc., piled in the fence corners, in the fields, lanes, barnyards and public highways. Whenever you see things piled around in this way, says the *American Rural Home*, you can set it down that there is at least one leak on that farm. An excuse might be found for some farmers of limited means, that they are not able to build shelters for their implements, but we find the same leak on farms where they count their acres by the hundreds and their dollars by the thousand, and, of course, the larger the farm the greater the leak. We believe a careful estimate of the annual shrinkage thus incurred by some farmers would astonish them, and show why farming does not pay.

Professor Caldwell, of Cornell University, regards boracic acid as the best antiseptic agent he has found for preserving milk sound for unusual lengths of time. He found that with the temperature of eighty degrees Fahrenheit one part of boracic acid added to 500 parts of milk caused it to remain sweet for fifty hours. At this temperature natural milk soured in twenty to twenty-two hours. With the temperature at twenty-two degrees one part of boracic acid in 1,060 parts of milk kept it sweet for fifty hours. When applied to the milk warm from the cow one part of acid to 1,000 parts of milk will keep it sound twice as long as milk not so treated. Boracic acid is not detrimental to health used in the quantity named. Professor Caldwell having used the milk freely without harm to the stomach.

Colic is one of the most fatal diseases horse flesh is heir to. The symtoms of colic are readily detected. The animal scrapes with his fore feet, kicks at the belly, and shifts about, turns around, smells the floor, crouches, puts the nose to the flanks, lies down, rolls, remains for a time on the back, and breathes heavily throughout. But there is a ready and safe means of relief and cure in every homestead in the land—a means and method recently brought forward at a meeting of the London Farmers' Club, by Mr. Frederick Street, a gentleman of great skill and experience in the training and management of horses. When the horse shows the symtoms of an attack of colic, apply at once, says Mr. Street, a horse cloth, or woollen rug, wrung out of boiling water, to the belly and up the sides, and cover with another couple of cloths, to retain the heat. As they cool renew the cloths as often as needful. A large bran poultice, as hot as can be borne, is equally effective, and retains the heat longer.

Fish as Brain Food.

Dr. J. W. Draper, in an article in *Harper's Magazine* for April, says: Since during the acts of sensation and intellection phosphorus is consumed in the brain and nervous system, there arises a necessity to restore the portions consumed, or, as the proper expression is, to use brain food. Now, as every one knows, it is the property of phosphorus to shine in the dark; and as fish in a certain stage of putrefactive decay often emit light, or become phosphorescent, it has been thought that this is due to the abundance of phosphorus their flesh conthins, and hence that they are eminently suitable for the nourishment of the nervous system, and are an invaluable brain food. Under this idea many persons resort to a diet of fish, and persuade themselves that they derive advantage from it in an increased vividness of thought, a signal improvement in the reasoning powers. But the flesh of fish contains no excess of phosphorus, nor does its shining depend on that element. Decaying willow wood shines even more brilliantly than decaying fish; it may sometimes be discerned afar off at night. The shining in the two cases is due to the same cause—the oxidation of carbon, not of phosphorus, in organic substances containing, perhaps, not a perceptible trace of the latter element. Yet surely no one found himself rising to a poetical fever by tasting decaying willow wood, though it ought, on these principles, to be a better brain food than a much larger quantity of fish.

"What shall I leave you when I die?" said an insipid fellow to a young lady, whose patience he had nearly exhausted. "Needn't wait till you die," said she; "you can leave something now if you will." "What shall I leave? he asked. Leave yourself, she replied. He left.

The diamond of piety never sparkles so brightly as when the Christian is surrounded with the darkness of affliction.

Some thoughts are prayers. There are moments when, whatever be the attitude of the body, the soul is on its knees.

To meditate on the best is the best of meditations, and a resolution to make a good end is a good end of my resolution.

Love mankind with all your souls, and you will feel no difficulty in using patience, forbearance or forgiveness.

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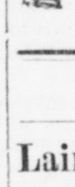

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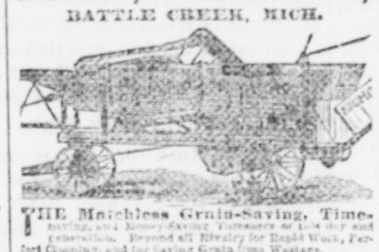

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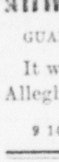

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If so, here is a chance. Competent Agents Male or Female wanted to sell the **Rotary Seive.** The most Convenient Article for domestic use, for the purpose designed, ever invented. Its scoops, sifts, weighs, measures and mixes. Also for straining Fruit, Washing Rice etc.

Over 1000 Agents are now engaged in selling them in the west. Territory is eagerly taken wherever offered, so apply early. For particulars address, C. M. WHITE,

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FOR RENT.—The large Brick House on East Linn street, next to the residence of M. W. Cowdrick, Esq. Also, a convenient frame house on Lamb street.

8-6w DANIEL RHOADS, Bellefonte.

Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY MORNING
AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

Notice to Settle.

Notice is hereby given to all parties indebted to Isaac Guggenheimer, individually, up to the 16th of December last, that settlement must be made by March 1st.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

—The moon was "new" last Saturday night.

—A slight hail storm last Saturday afternoon.

—Bauland's boss Bee Hive is a great institution.

—Sale bills printed in the best style at this office.

—Look out for Doll's big stock of boots and shoes.

—See what H. K. Hicks says in the advertising columns.

—Edmund Blanchard, Esq., was in Clearfield last Wednesday.

—The King Clothier, J. Newman, Jr., is selling good suits at $2.75.

—No cracking or peeling when you use Harrison's ready-mixed paints.

—Harry Hicks, the hardware man, has a bran new sign that attracts attention.

—Raftmen coming from Lock Haven pass through here on the 6:30 A. M. train.

—Mr. Henry Hoover is still an invalid from a fall received before Christmas.

—The Logan boys have a friendly walking match at their hose house occasionally.

—When you attend April Court, call at Newman's and examine his stock of clothing.

—Alfred J. Knight, the one-man costume entertainer, stopped at the Brockerhoff.

—Laird, Foutz & Bartley have leased the planing mill at the car works for another year

—William T. Speer and family will remove from Bellefonte to the farm near Pleasant Gap.

—If you want to save money buy your goods at Wilson, McFarlane & Co.'s hardware store.

Hon. Seth H. Yocum was sworn in as Congressman from this (the 20th) district last Tuesday.

—It is said that Hon. L. A. Mackey will open a law office in Lock Haven. We wish him abundant success.

—Who is going to Kansas this year? Before you go, call and see Valentines trunks and traveling bags.

—The letter from our valued Kansas correspondent should be read by all. There are some good points in it.

—Mr. William Newcomer went to Lock Haven last Wednesday night. His family followed a few days thereafter.

—Capt. Van Valin, of Woodward, was on hand last Friday night, and put a squad of Co. B. through a course of drill.

—Our Bush House contemporary has about as much genuine conceit as can be found in a journal of common calibre.

—At the music store you can buy a new Domestic sewing machine of Bunnel & Aikens for $30. Reason: No agents employed.

—Every time Rev. Furey, of the *Watchman*, goes up street, the chickens for forty rods flop up to the highest roost in the coop.

—Mr. John S. Lyon is again occupying his old position as bookkeeper at Valentines' store. John can "hold his heat" at bookkeeping.

—The steps of the First National Bank were ornamented last Friday morning with a piece of real statuary. It was the "Sleeping Beauty."

—Last Friday was the beginning of Spring, and the day and night were of equal length. The sun crossed the equator, and that is what caused the equality.

—The quickest time yet made at the Lock Haven walking matches was 100 miles in 28 hours and 17 minutes. Another match will soon be arranged.

—Harvey Newton, son of Rev. Crosthwaite, formerly of this county, died in Hastings, Nebraska, on the 17th of March, aged seven years, five months and fifteen days.

—If the editors of the Clinton county papers will hire a hall to do their fighting, instead of through their respective journals, the public would feel decidedly relieved.

—Our fellow-townsman, James Milliken, Esq., is at Hot Springs, Arkansas, for his health. The *Daily Telegraph*, published at that place, pays the following deserved compliment to him: "The citizens of Hot Springs remember, and no doubt a great many visitors are aware, of the noble work of James Miliken, Esq., right after the great conflagration in this city, one year ago. But for the information of those unfamiliar with the facts we will state that Mr. Milliken, at the time of the fire, was a visitor here, and through his own donations, and those of his friends, influenced by him, contributed more to the relief of the sufferer than any other single individual. Although not interested in any manner beyond the promptings of a magnanimous spirit he has, by his grand noble deeds, endeared himself to the people of this city, and through a desire to manifest their appreciation, a number of our prominent citizens serenaded the gallant visitor at his rooms at the Arlington, Saturday night, with the Hot Springs cornet band."

—Rev. S. C. Swallow, Presiding Elder of this (the Altoona) district of the M. E. church, in his report to the annual conference lately held at Bloomsburg, says: "Our probations number 600. About $4,500 have been expended in church improvements and about $2,500 applied to old debts. The allowance for ministerial support aggregates about as much as last year. Our collections are about equal to those of last year, except the Missionary, which shows a small decrease. The Sunday-school Convention held at Martinsburg during the last year was a season of much good."

—Mr. William R. Jenkins, inventor of the new continuous rolling mill, has taken out letters patent for his mill in Germany, England, France, Sweden and Belgium. Mr. Jenkins is now in Baltimore superintending one of his mills which has been in operation in that city. Many of the largest iron makers in the country are going to examine it one of these days. It is said to be the best mill ever invented. The Baltimore mill was made at the machine shops of W. P. Duncan & Co., this place, and is a fine piece of workmanship.

—The attractive advertisement of Isaac Guggenheimer & Co's., new Keystone Store, in Reynolds' Opera House, will be found in this week's issue. This new dry-goods emporium will open next Tuesday, and our people may look for a fine stock of every thing imaginable in his line. Mr. Guggenheimer is a careful buyer, and will do well by his customers. His store in Bush's Arcade will be managed by Joe Oppenheimer, who is a polite and attentive clerk.

—J. H. Bauland's advertisement, which appeared for the first time last week, is well worth attention by our readers. Mr. Bauland comes to our town well recommended. He is an experienced dry-goods man, and will be able to give our people just what they want. His store is a model place, and he calls it "The Bee Hive."

—Hon. L. A. Mackey, ex-Congressman, has our thanks for valuable public documents. Mr Mackey, during his congressional career, remembered his constituents, especially the printers, as regards sending public documents. We have many valuable publications that test his liberality and attention in this matter.

—Mr. Penn Bigony, late of the Fallon House, has gone to Bellefonte to accept a clerkship at the Bush House, one of the best hotels in the State. Mr. Bigony is well known to the traveling public as a clever and accommodating gentleman, and will add popularity this popular hotel.—Lock Haven *Republican*.

—Mr. Jacob Gordon, who worked at Valentines' store when in good health, died of hemorrhage last Wednesday morning. Mr. Gordon was an honest, industrious man, and came from Union county. His friends here will endeavor to secure a pension for his family, as he was a brave artillery man during the war.

—Some of our farmers have expressed a desire to re-establish the market that existed last year, and as the season will soon open, we suggest that those who desire to attend come in from the country on next Saturday —the 29th.

—The tall form of Hon. Andrew Reed, of Lewistown, was noticed upon our streets last Friday. We didn't hear that he was setting up his pins for the next congressional contest.

—Robert P. Dinges, formerly a clerk at Zellers' drug store, graduated at the late commencement of a Philadelphia college of Pharmacy.

—Mr. Farnsworth, the inventor, is in town.

Investigating the State College.

The irrepressible investigator is abroad in the land. In his meanderings over this broad commonwealth, he has found an institution—the State College—upon which to try his skill and make a reputation. From all accounts he intends devouring his prey as easily and eagerly as a ravenous hawk would a slice of carrion. About once a year the State College submits to the pokings around of a committee appointed by somebody or nobody, and once a year have the aforesaid investigators gone away favorably impressed with the institution and its management, rendering a report in all respects different from that expected.

For five years the venerable editor of the *Practical Farmer*, Paschal Morris, of Philadelphia, fought the College in his journal, and denounced it in every conceivable manner. Finally, he was appointed on a committee to investigate matters. A number of days previous to the meeting of the committee, the editor went to the college, examined its financial, scholastic and industrial departments most thoroughly. The surrounding country was scrutinized, its merits and demerits carefully weighed, and the location of the institution taken into consideration. Before this gentleman left, he frankly acknowledged that he had been imposed upon, and the next issue of the *Practical Farmer* was largely devoted to the college and its interests. From that day until the time of his death, no man was a greater friend of the State College.

Col. Victor E. Piolette also headed a committee to probe around at one time, and to-day he is actively engaged at helping the College. He believes that every farmer in Pennsylvania should support it, and says that it can be made even more successful than at present.

The truth of the matter is that almost all of the opposition to the College now comes from Chester county, reasons for which, if necessary, can be given.

In the Legislature last week another committee of investigation was asked. One newspaper report avers that over one million dollars have been spent by the various managements; that land donated by the Government has been sold as low as fifteen cents per acre, and that to favored individuals. If these reports were true, there would, unquestionably, be some room for investigation. In the first place, the College has received only $270,000 from the State, $80,000 of which was arranged for recently. This amount—$80,000—was appropriated for the purpose of providing for a deficiency in the building estimate. Really, however, the State has not yet paid a dime of the deficiency. On the day preceding the last of Governor Hartranft's administration, four warrants of $20,000 each were given to General Beaver, and, armed with these as security, he went to Philadelphia and borrowed the cash at two per cent. less than the bonds on the $80,000 mortgage was bearing.

The congressional land grant of 1862 donated 780,000 acres of land to the State, which was accepted in 1863, and the scrip for a small part was sold during the next four years. In 1867 the Legislature authorized the State board of commissioners of the Agricultural Land Grant to sell the remainder of the scrip, invest nine-tenths of the whole proceeds, as required by the act of Congress, in bonds of the United States or of the State of Pennsylvania—the interest of which should be paid to the college—and hand over the remaining one-tenth to the trustees of the college, to be used in the purchase of experimental farms.

A large amount of the land scrip had been sold by other States at a very low figure, and could be bought by speculators as low as forty cents per acre. The college authorities had nothing to do with the disposition of this land, and the charge that it was sold by them to favored individuals is false. The proceeds of these 780,000 acres amounted to only about $410,000, but Hon. J. M. Campbell, Surveyor General, one of the board, recommended that, inasmuch as inefficient legislation prevented the sale of the land scrip at a much earlier date, when the market was not overstocked and the scrip commanded a much higher price, it would be highly proper and creditable to the State to add a sufficient sum to this fund to make it amount to $500,000. This suggestion was made a law in 1872, and there was issued a registered bond of the commonwealth for $500,000 payable to the Agricultural Land Scrip Fund after fifty years, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Since the passage of this act the college has been in the receipt of an annual income of $30,000 from its endowment fund.

This finishes the amount received from the State and Nation and foots up $680,000. The balance has accrued from private contributions and the accumulation of interest.

The management of the college latterly has been as economical as possible. The president receives less than $2,000 per year, while the best paid professor gets only $1,350. The trustees pay their individual expenses while attending to business pertaining to the college, and other matters are managed in a similar manner. Difficulties of the most insurmountable nature have been encountered and overcome, and to-day the college is on a sound financial basis.

—Gen. Beaver was at the State College on Saturday, and seemed to take great delight in looking at the cattle, going round among them all. There were sixty in all in the stables. In one row stood twelve white ones, in another 13 red ones, and the remainder, black, roan and spotted, were arranged in rows according to their colors, which gave them a fine appearance, and all were so fat and lazy-looking that it seemed a burden for them to live. They had been put on the scales a few days before and gave an average weight of 1250 pounds. They have been fed about 18 quarts of corn meal a day during the last winter, have been curried regulary and allowed to be in the yard about half an hour a day to get water, exercise, etc. Eighteen of the fattest of them were shipped from Spring Mills on Wednesday to Dennis Smith, Philadelphia. Mr. Smith received the cattle from the College last spring, and sent back word that they were the finest cattle that had been in the market for months.

—The Historical Costume entertainment of Alfred J. Knight, at Humes' Hall, on Monday evening, was a rare treat to those persons who chanced to be present. Mr. Knight is probably the finest elocutionist a Bellefonte audience has had the pleasure of listening to, and we are certain that his costumes have never been equaled in beauty and taste. His rendition of Shakspercan characters was especially fine, while the lighter selections were recited very appropriately.

—At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the trustees of the State College it was decided to build a new house for the professor of chemistry. The site of the new building has been located on the campus, about 300 yards east of the College building. The present professor of chemistry is C. Alfred Smith, M. S., a member of the first class that graduated from the college. While a student he made chemistry a specialty and was a favorite of Dr. Pugh.

—The decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the rights of school teachers is simply this: "The law confides to school masters and teachers a discretionary power in the infliction of punishment upon their pupils, and will not hold them responsible criminally, unless the punishment be such as to occasion permanent injury to the child, or be inflicted merely to gratify their own evil passions."

—Mr. William Foster, of College, lost a valuable young sorrel horse last Wednesday. The horse was one he had borrowed from William McFarlane, Esq., of Boalsburg, in the early part of the winter. Shortly after being brought to Mr. Foster's the horse contracted a heavy cold, since which time he has been unfit for use, and on Wednesday morning died of what was supposed to be lung fever.

—The Altoona *Tribune* says that "Mrs. Mary Dolan, a respectable widow recently from Bellefonte, who lost her husband by death about two months ago, and who has occupied the position of a servant in a family residing in Harrisburg, was admitted to the hospital in that city on Sunday morning, and the same afternoon gave birth to a healthy female infant. Both are doing well."

—Ed. Speer, assistant operator and messenger at the Western Union office, will remove next week with his father to their farm near Pleasant Gap. Ed. has been attentive to business, is a good operator, and we hope soon to hear of him procuring a lucrative situation.

—Capt. D. G. Ganoe, of Hanna, dropped into our sanctum on Saturday. The Captain will teach a pay school at Valentines' works this season, and conduct several classes through a course in music. He is an excellent teacher, and we recommend him to the Forge people.

—Mr. Penn Bigony, at one time in the Fallon House, has taken a clerkship in the Bush House, Bellefonte. He is an obliging, genteel young man, well suited for the position.—*Clinton Democrat.*

—The Bee Hive is a very popular place for buyers of dry goods, notions, etc.

Buy Your Goods at Home.

There are several Philadelphia firms making a desperate effort to injure the trade of Bellefonte merchants. On account of the great competition between our home merchants, we believe that dry goods, &c., may be purchased just as cheaply in Bellefonte as in Philadelphia or New York. The business of this town has grown to such proportions that it cannot be controlled by a few selfish individuals. There is no concert of action against buyers, but every man is endeavoring to sell the best goods for the least money. We boast of having the most complete and handsomest stores in this section, and they are owned and managed by as clever a set of men as ever jumped a counter. The stock to be found on their shelves is large enough for the "widest" purchaser, and prices are suitable. The persons who send to Philadelphia for a piece of goods, do so at the risk of not getting what they want, not receiving it on time, and being worsted in the bargain. In view of all these things, we urge our people to buy at home. It helps the community at large as well as the storekeeper. Instead of hearing our merchants growl of hard times, they will speak encouragingly, which, of itself is of great value to a town. Nothing creates a worse impression upon a stranger than to hear the merchants or residents of a town growl about its present business or future prospects. To prevent people from talking this way, do all in your power to make business brisk, and the way to do it is to spend your money at home instead of sending it to the city on a wild goose chase.

—That old Democratic sinner of the Clearfield *Republican* has this to say about a preaching against Sabbath-breaking:

"On Sunday last, between eleven and twelve o'clock, while one of the clergymen of this place was declaiming against rafting on Sunday no less than ten rafts were afloat between the two bridges at one time, as well as hundreds of logs. It would be well enough for those who have embraced the "iron bedstead" views of the old Jews to ease up a little on the Sunday point. There is no use in making so much fuss over the Sunday question and then commit murder, as the Jews did. We fear the zeal, not the religion, of the Puritan. The men who lopped off the ears and cut the tongues out of people's mouths, and then hung them on Boston Common, had but little respect for the command which said "thou shalt not kill." There are men today who hold the same views that Cotton Mather did and give them the same power he held, and they will commit the same crimes. Let us have more of "love thy neighbor as thyself," and less Sunday in ours."

—'Squire Jacob C. Walker, of Boggs, was in our sanctum last week with his little satchel. When we state that Mr. Walker is supervisor, overseer of the poor, collector of school tax, treasurer of the school board and collector of State and county tax, it will not be wondered at that the 'Squire must carry a little carpet-bag with him to hold his papers. He isn't a "carpet-bagger," however.

—The REPUBLICAN says: "A man passed through the southern part of town last week, carrying a good-sized shoat over his shoulders." We shouldn't think that Tuten would allow his local editor to be treated in that way.—*Watchman.* The shoat was lame, which makes us believe that it might have been Meek's local.

—On Tuesday of last week the following persons went west, after purchasing their tickets from Col. Wm. Shortlidge: Geo. D. Smith, who went to Severns, Kansas; Josiah Struble and family of five persons, of Ferguson, to Salina, Kansas; Charley Gummo and wife, who went to Lincoln, Nebraska.

—A small building on the rear of Charles Brown's lot, Logan street, took fire last Wednesday forenoon from the carelessness of a crowd of children. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. Both hose companies were on hand.

—William V. Hughes will sell his household furniture to-morrow at 10 a. m., at his residence on Linn street. Mr. Hughes has been absent from Bellefonte since last summer, and intends making his home elsewhere in the future.

—The following unique epistle was picked up on High street one morning last week:

"DEER BILL: The reson I didn't laff throo the latis work when yu laft at me in the Post ofis yisterday was becaws I hev a bile on my face, and kent laff. If I laff she'll bust. But I luv yu Bill, bile or no bile, laff or nor laff. Yure luvin Katie, till deth."

—Thomas Blackburn, Esq., one of Lock Haven's best citizens, took tea at the Bush House on Monday evening.

—Home-made suits at Newman's clothing house.

Sale Register.

MARCH 29.—Sarah A. Stambaugh, on road from Unionville to Philipsburg; 12 o'clock m. Cow, shoats, and a lot of new household furniture.

MARCH 27—Wm. V. Hughes, at residence on Linn street, at 10 A. M., a lot of good household furniture.

—Lyon & Co., proprietors of one of the largest dry goods stores in Central Pennsylvania, and the largest in Bellefonte, appear in our columns today with an advertisement. Our readers will do well to read it and act accordingly. The Messrs. Lyon are obliging merchants and have an immense stock from which to select.

Notice.

I have made H. K. Hicks my sole agent for Centre county, for the Logan Cement, manufactured at the Logan Cement Mill, and I do hereby authorize him to sell it just as cheap as I do at the mill or warehouse, and I do further authorize him to give the same guarantee that I do.

R. W. SSOOK.

—Valentines & Co., have been appointed sole agents for the English Eureka Salt. Butter made with this salt obtains the highest price in this country. We will give two cents a pound more for all butter made with this salt till further notice.

—The Iron City College whose advertisement appears in another column, is the only institution in the United States exclusively devoted to the practical education of young men.

—The peculiarity of the A. S. T. Co., Black Tip is that children's fine shoes to which they are applied not only wear twice as long, but they really add to the beauty and finish of the finest shoe. 11-4t

—We are agents for Sawyer's Woolen Mills; and also for Kipper's foreign woolens. The finest fabrics. All wool suits to order, fifteen dollars. 2tf MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

—On and after this date overcoats will be sold at cost at Newman's Eagle Clothing Hall. Remember this. 2 tf

—Wringing machines repaired at Hicks. 13-4t

—Chew Jackson's best sweet navy tobacco. vol 11-5-1y

MARRIED.

KLINE—OSMAN—On Thursday, March 13, by William Thompson, J. P., Cornelius Kline and Elizabeth Osman, both of College township.

DIED.

SCHENCK—In Liberty township, March 15th, Jennie, wife of Irvin Schenck, aged 22 years, 9 months and 9 days.

MASON—At Eagleville, on the 16th inst., Miss Betsy Mason, aged about 70.

WORKINGMEN.—Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Billious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See another column. 12-2t

HAPPY VOICES. (Copyrighted.)
How glad happy voices,
Like sweet Sabbath bells,
O'er the hills and the vales,
The glad story tells
of the celebrated STAR PARLOR ORGAN, manufactured by Alleger, Bowlby & Co., Washington, N. J. The finest organ for less money than any in the United States. Write to them.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, March 26, 1879.

The first stocks of spring goods have already arrived and the competition to come in and trade is accordingly active. Leading articles of merchandise were never offered at so low prices as now.

GRAIN—The wheat market is active. The recent decline of freights has caused an advance of five cents per bushel. One dollar is now the current price, which is bringing the surplus wheat to market.

There is little doing in the coarser grains.

HAY—Hay is in full supply, $19 per ton being the maximum price for choice timothy.

THE curb market opened on Saturday last but there were not sufficient transactions to establish quotations for produce.

QUOTATIONS.

Whitewheat per bushel	$ 95
Red wheat	95
Rye per bushel	50
Corn, cob	45
Corn, shelled	45
Oats new	25
Cloverseed	$3 75@4 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 90@6 20
Flour, wholesale	4 50@4 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$10 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	8 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw per ton	5 50@6 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh butter per pound	15
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	16
Country hams per pound	8
Hams, sugar cured	12½
Bacon	6
Lard per pound	7
Eggs per doz	12½
Potatoes per bushel	80
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	12½
Lemons per doz	40
Dried sweet corn per pound	7
Turkeys per pound	7

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26, 1879.

WHEAT.—Red, $1.13; Amber, $1.14; White, $1.15.

CORN.—Yellow, 43½.

RYE.—Pennsylvania, 57 cents.

OATS.—Mixed, 31 @32; Choice, 33 and 33½ cts.

SEED.—Cloverseed 5 to 6½ ₰ lb.